

## An Obstacle in Drug War Official Infighting Hinders Bush Campaign

By Richard L. Berke

WASHINGTON — Even as President George Bush prepared to declare war on drugs on Tuesday, bureaucratic infighting was threatening to undermine the plan of attack.

The strategy that Mr. Bush was to present in his first nationally broadcast address was intended to bring unity to an effort that for years has been plagued by feuding, duplication and sometimes conflicting philosophies among the more than three dozen federal offices claiming some jurisdiction.

William J. Bennett, the federal drug policy director, acknowledged in an interview last week that "there's going to be a certain degree of enmity and rivalry."

But he added: "There's nothing major that's going to clog the wheels."

[Mr. Bush, preparing to unveil the program in his first nationally televised address from the Oval Office, described the speech before-hand as "a heart to heart talk with the American people." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"There's no question but that drugs are the cancer of our entire society," Mr. Bush said in a meeting with his cabinet on Tuesday. "They're suffocating individuals and families and institutions as well. And all Americans must pull together to solve this problem."

[Mr. Bush said his program, mandated by Congress, amounted

to "the first time we really have had such a strategy."]

The national drug package being proposed by Mr. Bush would cost \$7.8 billion in the fiscal year that begins on Oct. 1, about \$2 billion more than in the current fiscal year.

The plan calls for building more prison space for federal drug offenders and aid to local governments to step up enforcement against narcotics peddlers.

It also calls for \$260 million in economic and military aid to Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, where much of the cocaine consumed in the United States is produced, and for greater efforts to arrest middle-level operators in major rings.

The plan emphasizes stiffer penalties for casual users and more spending for treatment and prevention.

For budgeting purposes, administration officials said, they have decided to wait until February to declare certain areas of the country in need of special federal aid.

The areas that would get top priority are New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Miami, and the Southwest border.

Along with the strategy, administration officials said they would submit to Congress this week a proposal from budget officials for specific cuts in other domestic and military programs to pay for the new spending to fight drugs. Mr. Bush has pledged not to raise taxes.

The plan would establish two groups, one dealing with supply, the other with demand, to mediate disputes among agencies. It also proposes that agencies revise their personnel evaluations so that individuals who cooperate with other departments are rewarded.

But administration officials, legislators and policy analysts said they were not convinced that Mr. Bennett had the influence to carry out the blueprint he drafted for the president's approval.

Although he is responsible for assuring that agencies cooperate in carrying out the plan, Mr. Bennett has no official power to tell them how to spend their money or deploy their people.

"It's an enormous problem," Mathias Falso, an assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters in the Carter administration, said in an interview.

"Beyond a kind of philosophic power, it's not clear how Bennett is going to exercise authority over highly independent, competitive agencies who are competing for increasingly limited resources."

In some ways, the infighting among agencies seems beyond any president's control, since it results from differences in institutional cultures.

The State Department, for instance, has long been more interested in improving relations with foreign powers than in penalizing them for not fighting drugs. The Justice Department is geared more toward arresting drug traffickers.

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President Bush holding up a copy of his National Drug Control Strategy at a meeting with his staff before his broadcast on Tuesday.

## Blacks Protest Elections

### In South Africa, Thousands Strike Against Exclusion

By William Claiborne

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of thousands of South African blacks joined in protest rallies, marches and a general strike Tuesday to demonstrate their rejection of an election in which they will have no part.

South Africa's white, Indian and mixed-race voters go to the polls Wednesday in segregated elections for separate chambers of Parliament.

The governing National Party of the acting president, Frederik W. de Klerk, faced what some observers called its strongest electoral challenge since it came to power in 1948. Still, it was expected to easily defeat the liberal opposition Democratic Party and the white supremacist Conservative Party.

The Independent Labor Monitoring Group reported that in the industrial belt stretching from Pretoria and Johannesburg to the Vaal River, nearly 40 percent of black workers in factories with 100 or more employees heeded a call by the anti-apartheid Mass Democratic Movement to stay at home as an expression of protest against the election.

The group reported a higher absentee rate in the Durban area of Natal Province and in the Port Elizabeth and East London factory areas of the eastern Cape Province, although it did not have specific figures. The Natal Chamber of Commerce reported an almost 100-percent work boycott by black workers in the province's extensive clothing industry.

The western Cape Province area, except for Cape Town, reported relatively low participation, according to the monitoring group.

Calls for general strikes by black nationalist organizations traditionally have resulted in mixed results, partly because management normally adopted a "no work, no pay" policy and many black employees cannot afford a day without wages.

Labor union federations and anti-apartheid organizations said there was strong participation for the strike call in Cape Town, where many of the anti-government protests of the month-old "defiance

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## Nagorno-Karabakh Hatreds Show the Limits of Soviet Power

By Fred Hiatt

BADARA, U.S.S.R. — From the windows of her living room, Galya Israelyan can look down over the rooftops of this Armenian village, out to the green and gold mountains and the clearing where a few days ago her husband, Ruben, was shot to death.

He was 32, and the father of five, including a newborn daughter, when he became a casualty in the Soviet Union's bloodiest and most

intractable nationalist feud in recent years.

Although the police say their investigation is unfinished, the victim's brother, a witness, identified the killer as an Azerbaijani farm hand from the neighboring settlement of Lenoye.

"He had been a guest in our house for dinner," the widow recalled in a monotone bitter and hopeless from a dispute that is now more tribal than political.

This is Mikhail S. Gorbachev's

Lebanon, his Cyprus, Nagorno-Karabakh: wild mountains of rugged beauty, riven by mutual hatred, partitioned by military force and governed, in reality, by no one.

In the 18 months since Armenians and Azerbaijanis began their struggle for Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian enclave surrounded by the republic of Azerbaijan, the dispute has frustrated every attempt at settlement. Some say the demonstration of official impotence has encouraged

outbreaks of unrest in other regions.

Military and civilian authorities sent from Moscow to oversee the territory say their greatest accomplishment has been to prevent all-out war between the two adjoining republics, Christian Armenia and Muslim Azerbaijan.

Nagorno-Karabakh is a reminder of how limited Soviet power can be in the face of ethnic passion. "For now, only Allah or God knows the answer," Mr. Gorbachev's special administrator in Nagorno-Karabakh, Arkady I. Volsky, told a reporter who was allowed a four-day visit to the tightly restricted region.

After a fresh outbreak of gun battles and highway ambushes, the Ministry of Internal Affairs moved in more troops in recent days to buy time while Mr. Volsky embarked without great optimism on the search for a new compromise.

For centuries before Nagorno-

Karabakh became Mr. Gorbachev's affliction, the ancestors of today's Armenians and Azerbaijanis contested this land.

The successive masters of the region — the czarist empire, the Turkish army, the British authorities after World War I, and then the Soviets — have placed Nagorno-Karabakh under Azerbaijani rule, primarily because of its geographic isolation from Armenia and its rail

See ENCLAVE, Page 7

## Japan Blames U.S. for Trade Imbalance

By Fred Hiatt

TOKYO — Japanese officials said Tuesday that much of the blame for their country's huge trade surpluses with the United States lies in the structure of the American economy.

The Japanese representatives were speaking on the second day of bilateral trade talks aimed at cutting the \$50 billion-a-year imbalance, which is creating problems in relations between the two countries.

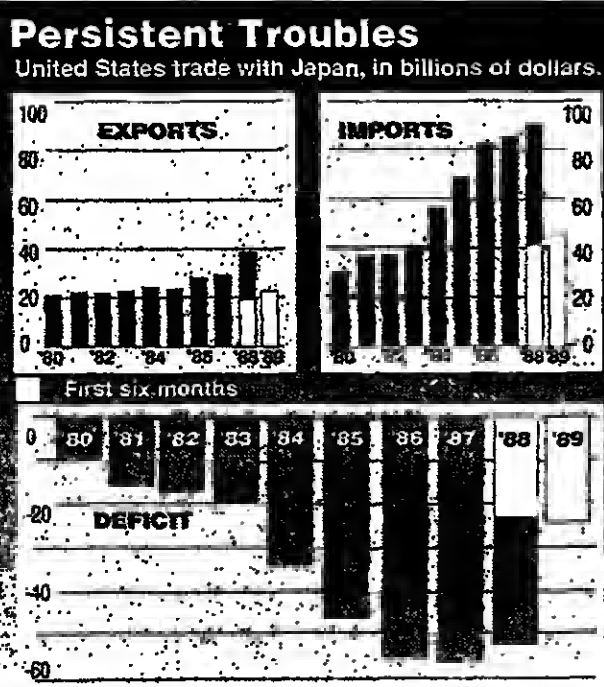
They said the United States must close its budget deficit, stop being so short-sighted in business planning, try harder to export and invest more in education, research and productivity.

On Monday, the U.S. side listed six major criticisms of the Japanese economic system. The Americans cited insufficient public-works spending, land policy that encourages idle or under-used real estate, too-long working hours, a complex products distribution system that favors small stores, artificially high prices and a clubby business system.

[While the United States said it would quickly attack the problems cited by the Japanese, the Americans failed to win a reciprocal vow, Reuters reported. "We agreed with a great deal of the suggestions of our Japanese colleagues," said Richard T. McCormack, U.S. undersecretary of state.

[But Sumiko Takahara, the Japanese economic planning minister, said, "Washington is more responsible for the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance than Tokyo."

[Finance Minister Ryutaro Ha-



Source: Commerce Department

shimoto of Japan added, "Bilateral trade like this is not meetings where Japan follows what the United States says."

The talks have emerged as proposals by each country to change the other's culture and economy. In their presentation on Monday, the U.S. delegates said they were also representing Japanese consumers, who they said suffered from a reduced standard of living because of

complex laws and customs that give Japan an unfair advantage in world trade and discourage imports.

The mutual criticism, which both sides said was conducted in a constructive atmosphere, follows years of negotiations in which the United States has attacked, one at a time, barriers to imports of specific products such as beef, oranges and computer chips. Despite painstaking progress in those talks, the Japa-

nese surplus has been stuck at about \$50 billion a year since 1985. President George Bush and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu agreed in their meeting last week that a successful outcome of the far-reaching talks is "vital to the strength of our bilateral relationship," a participant said Monday.

Mr. McCormack stressed "the urgency of getting some results soon." But officials on both sides, especially Japan, also worry that the talks may raise expectations for sweeping changes that are politically difficult and unlikely, thus further souring relations.

Japanese officials, noting that their imports of U.S. products have increased sharply in recent years, have argued that their market is now open. U.S. exports to Japan have grown more quickly than to the European market, one official said, "so the difference is superior Japanese performance in exports."

Japanese officials also have argued that their system offers advantages not found in the United States, such as nearly full employment and a kind of stability that permits long-term planning and investment.

But U.S. officials said Japan's system gives its exporters an unfair, hidden boost while hindering foreign access to its markets. Japan's tolerance of business cartels and its off-stated distance for "excessive competition" that might cause "confusion in the marketplace" were appropriate for a poor, catch-up economy but not for the global superpower Japan has become, U.S. officials said.



ALL SET — Volunteers standing amid beds awaiting East German refugees in the West German town of Passau. Page 2

## Party Chief In Lithuania Asks Caution

By Bill Keller

VILNIUS, U.S.S.R. — The leader of the Lithuanian Communist Party said Tuesday that he could not rule out the use of military force if the Baltic republics push too hard in their drive for independence.

In an interview here, the party leader, Algirdas Brazauskas, stressed that he saw no justification for a crackdown and that he did not believe the use of force was under consideration.

But asked if there was a threat that Moscow would send troops to crush the independence movement here, as many Baltic residents fear, he said "that depends on all of us, on our movements, organizations, behavior and so forth."

"Of course, such measures have been taken in the past," Mr. Brazauskas said. "I cannot categorically say that it is not possible in the Baltics. I cannot say that it is impossible. I hope and believe that this will never be necessary."

Mr. Brazauskas has played a central role in the Baltics crisis, trying to appease the growing sentiment for greater autonomy in Lithuania while avoiding an open confrontation with Moscow.

In recent weeks, the Kremlin has

See BALTIC, Page 2

## A Blood-Short U.S. Turns to the European Pipeline

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK — Americans are increasingly turning to Europeans for the blood transfused in surgery, accidents and the treatment of cancer and other diseases.

In the United States, regions with surpluses have long sent blood to areas with shortages. But demand has increased to the point here domestic shipments can no longer meet all deficits, and more foreign sources are being tapped.

Although the amount imported from Europe is relatively small, blood bank officials say they are concerned that this country relies more on imported blood than it could become vulnerable to the vagaries of international politics.

Importing blood does not raise a safety issue because the imports undergo the same safety as blood collected domestically. For the first time, the American Red Cross is importing blood from abroad. It is buying blood cells from the Bavarian Red Cross West Germany in a move its officials see

as shipments from one sister group to another, akin to those within the United States.

The New York area, the largest importer by far, has long imported blood from West Germany and Switzerland. It will soon buy blood from the Netherlands because the other countries cannot increase their exports.

[Blood bank officials confirmed Tuesday that more than 2 percent of the U.S. blood supply was imported from Europe, United Press International reported from Washington.]

A spokesman said that about 30,000 of the 6.5 million units of blood the American Red Cross distributes nationwide each year came from West Germany. "That is a very, very small amount," he said.

[The New York Blood Center, which is not affiliated with the Red Cross, each year imports about 250,000 units of blood from Switzerland and West Germany. That amount constitutes about one-third of the center's total supply of blood units, which the center distributes annually. A spokesman said the center had been importing blood

since 1973 "because it is available there and because we need it here."]

Blood is a cornerstone of the practice of medicine. About 2 percent of the U.S. population receives a transfusion of blood or blood products each year, the Red Cross says. While demand has increased, donors have remained steady at about 6 percent of the population.

Steps to urge more people to donate their own blood in advance of elective surgery and to salvage more blood lost in operations, though helpful, have not solved the chronic U.S. blood shortage.

Genetic techniques to make a substance, erythropoietin, to increase the body's production of red cells in time significantly reduce the national need for such cells. Researchers are trying to grow blood cells in the laboratory and to develop synthetic blood, but practical application is still years away.

Of the estimated 12 million units of blood transfused in the United States annually, about 280,000 are imported from Europe. Erosion in community spirit beads the list

of explanations for the chronic U.S. blood shortage. But economics is another important factor.

The Red Cross blood services program in the northeast stopped using mobile units to collect blood from small numbers of donors because it was too expensive. It found it more economical to buy blood from Red Cross centers in Vermont, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and other areas.

Blood bank officials say it could cost Americans more to supply all of their own blood, and that the excess European blood would only be discarded if it was not shipped to the United States — although some is shipped to other European countries.

The Europeans have a surplus primarily because of a different method of collection. U.S. officials say. In the United States, whole blood is collected by volunteer blood banks and separated into red cells, plasma and other components. But most of the plasma is

See BLOOD, Page 2

## In Sri Lanka, a Facade of Normality

By Sanjoy Hazarika

COLOMBO — At a terrace restaurant here, as the Indian Ocean thundered a few yards away, a choreographer switched on some music and instructed eight young women on how to walk, sway, and pirouette for the annual Miss Sri Lanka contest.

The scene heightened the surreal sense of normality in Sri Lanka, where at least 30 people die daily in political and ethnic violence. On the day that the beauty contestants were being put through their paces, the bodies of 15 young men, badly burned and shot several times, washed ashore a few miles away. An additional 27 bodies, similarly

mutilated, were found elsewhere.

In daylight hours, despite the presence of heavily armed troops outside government offices, embassies, newspapers and broadcasting stations, life in this capital city appears normal, with bustling crowds, rushing traffic, and crowded restaurants.

But by 8 P.M. the streets begin to empty. Traffic thins as the 10 P.M. curfew approaches.

One of the most popular places in Colombo for families and friends to gather in the evenings is the Galle Face Green, a one-mile stretch of beach and walkways between the decaying Galle Face Hotel and the Colombo Intercontinental Hotel.

Under the eye of policemen and soldiers with automatic weapons, people buy ice cream, popcorn, balloons, and kites. But by nightfall, the place is deserted. A few years ago, it would have been crowded until midnight.

Home evening meals at which guests are entertained usually begin around 7 o'clock to enable visitors to beat the curfew. There are plenty of stories of how residents, rushing to get home near the deadline, have been shot for speeding by troops seeking an elusive enemy.

Adding to the tenuousness of the situation is that the majority city in the northeast region, Jaffna, has been without electricity for more

See COLOMBO, Page 2









Colombian officers in Bogotá receiving one of five UH-1H helicopters that were turned over by the United States on Tuesday. The craft are to be used in raids on cocaine fields and labs. On Monday, eight reconnaissance and attack jets were delivered in Barranquilla.

## Colombian Traffickers Look to Bolivia

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service

LA PAZ — Several midlevel Colombian drug traffickers, under unaccustomed pressure as a result of the crackdown in their country, are reported to be in Bolivia seeking to reestablish their cocaine-producing operations.

Drug experts, who asked not to be identified, said that Bolivian suppliers had temporarily lost their shipping contacts, causing the price of coca paste to dip in Bolivia.

But these specialists said they expected Colombia's drug "cartels" to be bidding up the price sharply in trying to resecure their links in Bolivia and neighboring Peru.

By these accounts the traffickers are looking to Europe as a faster-growing market than the United States and are basing new supply routes on Brazilian, Argentine and Chilean air or sea links across the Atlantic, rather than on well-established routes through Colombia to the north.

At the same time, according to reliable sources in the drug trade, traffickers in Bolivia with close ties to the "Medellin cartel" are taking measures to protect themselves from an expected assault on their strongholds.

These sources said that traffickers in Bolivia and Colombia had purchased sophisticated surface-to-air missiles to combat U.S.-supplied helicopters. They said that the missiles were to arrive soon in Colombia.

**'The chemicals get from one side of the roadblock to the other. They cannot just grow wings and fly.'**

Héctor Mendoza, a Bolivian anti-drug official

lombia and then be passed to Bolivia, along with other arms.

Bolivia is viewed as susceptible to a large increase in trafficking, mainly because of the pervasiveness of corruption in anti-drug police forces. A visit by journalists recently to the Chaparé coca-producing region demonstrated the dimensions of the problem.

Only 10 kilometers (six miles) from a main base of the U.S.-trained police force and only a few minutes' walk from a paved highway, a factory for making coca paste was operating with the

knowledge and consent of the authorities.

The government estimates that 1,250 tons of paste are made annually in the Chaparé region and are then transported and refined into 400 tons of cocaine.

"Corruption of the Leopards is one of our biggest problems," said Héctor Mendoza, head of the coca substitution program in the Chaparé region, using the nickname of the anti-narcotics police.

Journalists visited the processing plant with a paid guide who was able to reassure both the drug processors and the police that the visit would not be of risk to them.

The paste-making factory, sheltered by a thicket of wild bamboo to hide it from helicopters and near a stream for water, was small. Only about 90 kilograms (200 pounds) of coca leaf can be processed each night, yielding about 1.4 kilograms of paste, which is later converted into about 450 grams of cocaine.

But there are about 1,000 factories in the 15,000 square kilometers (6,000 square miles) of the Chaparé region in which coca is grown, an area that is the focus of efforts by the Bolivian and U.S. governments to interdict the drug flow and introduce new crops.

Mr. Mendoza said that one of the main consequences of police corruption was the failure to ex-

clude from the region the sulfuric acid and kerosene essential to making the drug.

"The chemicals are illegal, and there are police checkpoints along the road," he said. "Yet the chemicals get from one side of the roadblock to the other. They cannot just grow wings and fly."

Colonel Juan Soliz, commander of the Leopards, acknowledged that there was a large area of the Chaparé, known as the Red Zone, where police had no control, but he said there was no corruption in his forces. He said the main problem was a shortage of resources to fight traffickers.

## Drugs Seized in Hong Kong

United Press International

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong police said Tuesday that they had made the second-largest heroin arrest on record, seizing about 925 pounds (420 kilograms) of the drug with a street value estimated at \$420 million.

Two men and two women, all Chinese, were arrested in connection with the seizure following a four-day investigation involving more than 100 policemen.

The police believed the heroin, classified as No. 4 "China White," was destined for the United States

## A Call to Ease Up In Marijuana War

Study Faults U.S. Interdiction Effort

By Peter Passell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cocaine is not the only losing front in the U.S. government's war on drugs.

In what experts regard as the most authoritative study of the illegal market for marijuana, a Harvard economist has concluded that the billion-dollar federal effort to disrupt the trade is a failure.

Tighter controls at the borders in the Reagan years did indeed reduce imports of marijuana, says the economist, Mark A.R. Kleiman, of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

But he contends that this merely stimulated domestic cultivation and encouraged producers and sellers to put far more potent forms of the drug on the market.

By cutting back on enforcement, Mr. Kleiman contends, the government could reverse these two unintended effects and thereby advance the goals of anti-drug policy.

Total consumption of THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, would probably fall, he says. So would the profits of drug traffickers.

It is not clear how these conclusions, in Mr. Kleiman's new book, "Marijuana: Costs of Abuse, Costs of Control," will be received in Washington.

There seems to be little sentiment, either in Washington or among the general public, for treating marijuana differently from illegal drugs like cocaine and heroin.

But Mr. Kleiman's call for a relaxation of the effort to stop marijuana imports may mesh with the Bush administration's general inclination to spend more of its anti-drug budget on prosecution of drug offenders and treatment of users.

The federal war on marijuana,

Mr. Kleiman says, has been anchored by the simple idea that one ton confiscated by the Customs Service or the Drug Enforcement Administration is one ton less consumed. In this case, he believes, simplicity is misleading.

Confiscated marijuana has been replaced at low cost, he says, so the enforcement effort has had little effect on consumption.

Moreover, as a closer look at the marijuana market suggests, the border crackdown has given rise to a much more potent form of the drug.

In the Carter years, Washington's limited effort to disrupt drug imports focused on cocaine and heroin. The Reagan administration radically altered course, sharply increasing total expenditures on border controls and ending the unofficial policy of ignoring small shipments of marijuana.

The stepped up search for marijuana, Mr. Kleiman reports, reduced imports to 3,900 tons in 1986 from about 4,200 tons in 1982.

The price of the drug went up, compensating shippers and dealers for the added risk of confiscation and arrest. Adjusted for inflation, the average retail price rose 35 percent, to about \$84 an ounce.

Marijuana remains widely available, however, and a dollar still buys enough to get high. And the success in reducing imports has masked the ominous ways in which the market has adjusted.

The increased cost of importing marijuana stimulated domestic production, which rose 10 percent from 1982 to 1986, by government estimates.

And this infant industry of the 1970s has grown into a healthy giant: one-quarter of the marijuana sold in the United States is now home-grown.

As Peter Reuter, an economist at Rand Corp., pointed out, "This is the rare instance in which trade protectionism really worked."

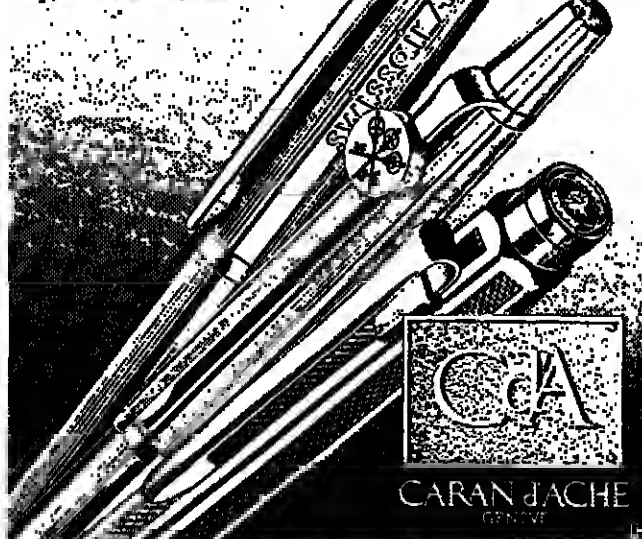
Small-scale domestic producers, lacking farmland on which they can easily conceal a marijuana crop, have had an incentive to cultivate sinsemilla, the sticky, seedless marijuana with a much higher content of the active ingredient, THC, than ordinary marijuana.

As a result, Mr. Kleiman estimates, the total amount of THC consumed by Americans actually rose 22 percent from 1982 to 1986.

Smokers looking for the equivalent of a beer may thus unwittingly end up with a triple martini, with unfortunate consequences for job productivity.

## A Strong Bond...

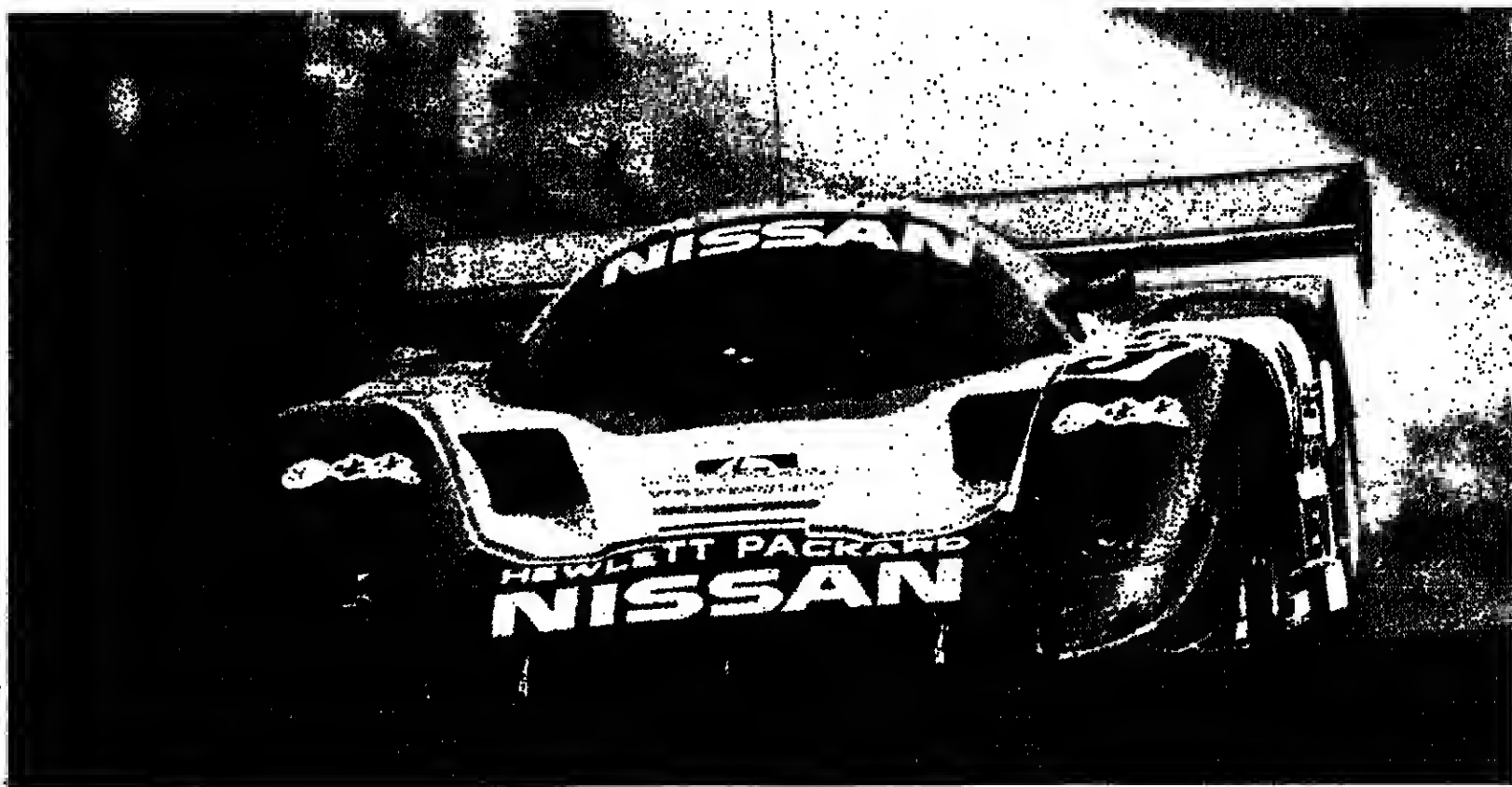
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Noriega and Neighbors

The Organization of American States has done no better collectively than the United States did alone in inducing Panama's strongman, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, to step down. The Bush administration, in frustration, had handed on this task after the general annulled last May's election, which had gone resoundingly against him. The OAS offered General Noriega a reasonable way to yield to a constitutional government and to return Panama to hemispheric respectability. The general, toying with the OAS as he has toyed with the United States, preferred power.

If the Sept. 1 deadline for swearing in a duly elected president has been missed, that is still no reason for the Latin democracies to ignore their clear stake in Panama. The flourishing of corrupt military rule there is offensive and sets a subversive example. The aid and comfort General Noriega gives to the international drug trade directly menace Colombia and other Latin states. The whole hemisphere needs the stability growing from scrupulous Panamanian and U.S. respect for the terms of the Panama Canal treaties.

The other Latin nations cannot afford the narrow view that this is merely one more unhappy feud between an overbearing superpower and a disagreeable but culturally familiar Latin nationalist. That way lies a deepening of the crisis within Panama and an increasing likelihood of the unilateral American assertiveness that the Latin democracies fear. The freer Latin societies have an incomparably greater interest than the United States in exposing, denouncing and isolating General Noriega and in sustaining his democratic and law-abiding opponents.

The U.S. government is, as it should be, taking a hard line toward General Noriega, refusing to deal with his new puppet president. But it takes only a quick glance back at the political turbulence accompanying the negotiation of the Panama Canal treaties to realize the powerful neuralgic potential the Panama issue holds on the American scene. President Bush has a foreign policy problem to manage and, as a conservative who is nonetheless suspect in some quarters on the right, a political problem too.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Stop the Vandal Fleets

Drift nets, gigantic traps 30 miles long and 30 feet deep, are being deployed in great numbers by the fishing fleets of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

These indiscriminate maws threaten to become a scourge of all animals that use the ocean's surface waters.

Under pressure from Washington, Japan and Taiwan have at last agreed to station observers on their fishing vessels to measure what the nets do, but South Korea still truculently resists even this basic step.

Drift nets are cast in the evening, when fish rise to the surface, and retrieved the next day. Every animal larger than the mesh size is at risk. Seabirds, seals and dolphins are trapped along with the fish.

No one knows what damage the nets do, but it could be considerable. Drift nets are now cast and retrieved about 50,000 times a year. In areas where fleets concentrate, the waters could be thoroughly depleted of all species caught by the nets, a loss that seems certain to affect the ocean's ecology.

The drift net fleets seem to be devastating Alaska's precious salmon fisheries. Though squid are the main target, some vessels deliberately set their nets in places where they take salmon, despite an international convention that migrating fish belong to the country of their home rivers.

Alaskan fishermen predicted a catch of 40 million pink salmon last year, but only 12 million were taken. There were no biological reasons to explain the shortfall, and

numerous immature salmon appeared for sale on Asian markets.

The uncontrolled behavior of the Japanese, South Korean and Taiwanese fleets suggests a policy of fishing out an area regardless of its sustainable yield and then moving elsewhere. Even if these countries have little respect for nature's balance, it is in their own interest to assess the effect of their fishing practices.

Fortunately Washington has a means of persuasion. In 1987 Congress passed a drift net fishing law calling for an embargo on the fishery products of any country that undermines international conservation.

Under this threat Japan has agreed to take nine observers on its 520 squid vessels. But it insisted on designating the vessels, and refused to accept radio transponders that would indicate if ships were straying into salmon migration routes. Last month, just at the deadline, Taiwan agreed to accept both observers and transponders. South Korea is now the only holdout.

The observers will share data with all countries involved, enabling their biologists to assess and mitigate the impact of the nets. Instead of stalling, the drift net fishers would do better to take the initiative in agreeing on responsible management practices that respect the environment and foster maximum sustainable yields.

The oceans may be large, but not large enough to endure unfettered greed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Safe Airlines, Safe Planes

Those who worry about the safety of air travel these days are understandably concerned about the physical structures of aging jets, but the financial structures of the airlines that fly these planes bear watching, too. This accounts in part for new signals from the U.S. Transportation Department that the government might block airline purchase attempts that would leave carriers so indebted as to compromise safety. But another part of the department's latest statement on airline ownership — a warning about limits on foreign investments in the industry — could take the agency and the industry into a more questionable area. How potentially dangerous is foreign participation in airline purchases today, and what impact do restrictions have on international trade talks about reducing barriers to foreign investment?

Jeffrey Shane, assistant secretary of transportation for policy and international affairs, says the warnings are meant to "make sure people don't go off making blind assumptions about the ability of foreign carriers to buy big chunks of U.S. carriers." Restrictions already exist in the law on foreign ownership as well as on any ownership deemed lacking the financial stability to operate its planes safely. What reportedly concerns department officials are the levels of debt and levels of foreign ownership that are being discussed in some of the potential airline takeovers.

Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner has written letters to airline officials expressing concern about leveraged buyouts and the resulting debt that can

weaken an airline's financial ability to operate safely. In such an instance, as well as if the department finds management to be incompetent, the department can revoke a carrier's authority to fly.

That makes sense and perhaps ooded underscoring by a department that has approved every airline purchase that has come before it in the past five years. Transportation officials characterize the statement on foreign ownership in a similar vein, however, casting it as a reminder of various legal curbs that date back to the days before deregulation. There already is a law that limits foreign carriers' ownership to no more than 25 percent of a U.S. airline. Foreign investments that involve far less ownership can be blocked, too, depending on other factors considered to be elements of "control." These include the percentage of members of a board of directors, control of voting and controlling stock, marketing agreements and other arrangements that are not easily calibrated.

Exactly how the statement on foreign participation squares with or changes administration policy is not clear. But certainly the degree to which foreign participation threatens the industry. The administration is concerned about the possibility that U.S. carriers might face barriers to their operation in Western Europe as the European Community further unifies in 1992. But while the administration is complaining about European protectionism, it certainly could take some steps to clean up its American act.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### The Reality of Auschwitz

It is difficult, but not impossible, to imagine ways in which the controversy surrounding the Carmelite convent at Auschwitz could become even more threatening and unseemly. One such way would be for people of goodwill to allow the anti-Semitic comments of Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, to pass unrebuked. It is unacceptable that an educated person in a position of authority should hold such views, let alone feel free to express them officially and publicly.

In the presence of the awful anguish and mystery that is the reality of Auschwitz, silence, humility and an exquisite deference to the sensitivities of other human beings are the things that become decent men and women. That terrible camp, where the marriage of hatred and force created crimes so

unspeakable they defy sane explanation, is no place for unilateral acts, however well-intended. The construction of a convent there was a mistake. If the church now fails to honor its agreement to move the Carmelites, their presence will become a tragedy in a place that should not — perhaps, cannot — bear another.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

### Drugs: Supply and Demand

Trade in drugs is like trade in any other commodity. Supply is created to meet demand. Any move to stamp out the scourge has to address both the source and the demand. The move by Britain to hold a conference next year to find ways to stifle demand for drugs is to be lauded.

—THE BUSINESS TIMES (Kuala Lumpur).

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## OPINION

# For the Nonaligned, Change Brings an Identity Crisis

By Flora Lewis

BELGRADE — Moammar Gadhafi of Libya provides the only flashy show and firebrand talk of the ninth nonaligned summit meeting. He sent five camels ahead to be milked for him and two horses for mounted guards at the tent pitched in his embassy's garden, and proclaimed he had come "to save the movement."

It is another sign of changing times. The Yugoslav hosts have made an intensive effort to de-radicalize, to lower the pitch — in short, what they call "modernize" the triennial meeting. Revolutionary exhortations and diatribes against "imperialists" no longer win stormy applause. Fidel Castro of Cuba, who used to thunder for hours, apparently realized it would not be his type of scene anymore and did not show up, sending his brother Raul instead.

The nonaligned nations are facing an identity problem now that they do not really have anybody to be nonaligned with, and the enemy is more likely to be a neighbor than a superpower. Most of the leaders here are more concerned about economics than about ostentatious Third World politics. They realize, as one moderate Arab said, that if you want to talk business you have to talk to somebody, not just shout at your would-be partner.

It is a striking change from the founding summit session here in 1961. There were 25

members and an extraordinary cast of characters, including Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia in his resplendent white-and-gold uniform, India's Nehru with a pink rose on his tunic, Egypt's Nasser, Indonesia's Sukarno, Ghana's Nkrumah, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was eclipsed by the huge display of assertive charisma.

In the middle of the strident speeches against colonialism and atomic weapons, Nikita Khrushchev ended the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing and set off a 50-megaton bomb in the atmosphere, at least 2,500 times bigger than the Hiroshima bomb. Radioactive fallout probably still lingers around the world.

But you could have heard a pin drop in Belgrade. Nobody thought of criticizing Moscow. George Kennan, then U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, was furious, and that only sharpened the summit meeting's tone of anti-Americanism. Ten years ago in Havana, at the sixth summit session, Fidel Castro insisted that the Soviets were the natural ally of the nonaligned. Now there are 102 members, and they are wondering what their movement ought to be about. Some are showing an ironic nostalgia for the good old Cold War, when they could work

up a steam about the East-West conflict endangering the world. They do not quite say so out loud, but they evidently regret the chance to win benefits and importance by playing one side off against the other.

Others, the majority, are relieved that major tensions are easing and ideology is no longer the big issue. But they are worried about being

**The movement no longer really has anybody to be nonaligned with.**

marginalized as East and West grope for accommodation. They do not want to be squeezed out of the political game — even passivists play a role. The more thoughtful are concerned that the opening East will become such an economic attraction that the West will not be interested in contributing to their development and trade.

All the serious wars and conflicts are among themselves now. It is getting hard to blame the big powers for keeping them going. Their own arms races show up their pious talk about the urgency of disarmament. The embattled ones feel a risk of losing attention for their causes.

One effort to sustain some purpose for a movement that confers a sense of participation is to shift the focus from nonalignment between East and West to North-South engagement, and to latch on to the new issue of the environment, which does require these countries' concern.

The Yugoslavs have taken a clear official position, trying hard to cut out the West-banking and to focus on "practical, realistic recommendations." But they will have to compromise to reach consensus. There is now a sharp debate in Yugoslavia about whether the prestige of being nonaligned chairman for three years is more trouble than it is worth.

Tito came up with the nonalignment idea as a way of creating a foreign policy and some importance in the world out of the vacuum left by quitting the Soviet bloc but retaining a Communist-ruled country. It gave Yugoslavia support when there were real security fears of Soviet intentions. Now, one tendency here is to say Yugoslavia should look to Western Europe and cast off the Third World bias that the movement imposes. The issue is not settled.

The whole world is having to move into a new era because of the changes in the East, in ways that had not been foreseen. The ripples of disintegrating communism are spreading far.

The New York Times.

## Solidarity: A Parting With the Church?

By Abraham Brumberg

CHEVY CHASE, Maryland — The remarks of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, delivered Aug. 26 at the holy shrine of Czestochowa throw into relief the question of the relations between the Solidarity movement and the Roman Catholic Church.

In his sermon, which dealt with the controversy over the Carmelite convent at Auschwitz, the primate accused Jews of mounting an attack on Polish "sovereignty" and of "spreading an anti-Polish feeling." The statement is bound to have grave political repercussions inside the country and on Poland's external relations.

Plenty of people in Poland, of course, will have no truck with anti-Semitic demagoguery. Nevertheless, Cardinal Glemp's words will revive the image of Poland as the country of classic, unregenerate anti-Semitism — and this at a time when the Polish government is desperately in need of Western aid and goodwill.

The repercussions have already begun. The Solidarity newspaper *Gazeta Wyborcza* recently published a terse statement by a distinguished Catholic writer closely associated with Solidarity criticizing the primate's sermon as unjust and un-Christian. According to Krzysztof Kozlowski, deputy editor of Poland's leading liberal Catholic weekly, *Tygodnik Powszechny*, it was "not merely harmful, but positively calamitous" — an opinion, he told me over the phone, shared not only by his colleagues but by the prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and by the Solidarity leadership.

These are harsh words. But will they lead to a decisive break between Solidarity and the church?

For years, Solidarity has cultivated the image of the church as the historic repository of moral and national values; it has enriched the church as a protector of those victimized by a totalitarian regime. Yet this image is only partially true. Hundreds of parish priests and bishops, as well as committees acting under the aegis of the primate, gave

aid and succor to members of the political opposition. But the church as an institution avoided any explicit identification with the opposition, except with certain Catholic groups.

Cardinal Glemp personally was never very popular among opposition circles in Poland. Occasionally, he came under attack for trying to placate the regime by urging Solidarity to moderate its anti-Communist stand. Yet criticism was generally muted out of a concern that it might play into the government's hands.

The cardinal's admiration of Poland's prewar National Democratic

**Glemp's comments were considered 'calamitous.'**

Party, which was chauvinistic and anti-Semitic, his rancorous complaints that Solidarity was infiltrated by "Trotskyites" (an unmistakable code word for Jews) and similar pronouncements elicited denunciations from groups of intellectuals but not from Solidarity proper.

All told, conventional wisdom held that Cardinal Glemp was politically inept, that his choice of words was often unfortunate, but that his views were not representative of the episcopate as a whole, and that, in any case, political expediency dictated caution.

The situation is no longer the same. The Communist Party is in full retreat, even though it will have a presence in Mr. Mazowiecki's government. It can no longer depend on Soviet aid, either political or military. Even the "homenklatura" — the hundreds of thousands of government bureaucrats — will desert the party once its patronage system crumbles.

Further, the reaction to Cardinal Glemp's appeal to popular prejudices, with its not-so-subtle reference to "Jewish power" over the mass media and his assertion that Jews consider themselves a people "above all

others," has elicited too strong a reaction (even from American Catholics) for Solidarity to ignore.

The old argument that the primate was speaking only for himself will have to be reconsidered. It was the archbishop of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, who broke the two-year-old agreement to remove the Carmelite convent with what appears to be the imprimatur of the primate and the church hierarchy.

The archbishop's claim that he was forced to do it by the poisonous protests of a handful of Orthodox Jews is patently spurious.

The pope thus far has failed to take a public stance on the convent or on Cardinal Glemp's remarks. Nor, for that matter, has he ever seen fit to censure the primate in the past.

Elementary morality, along with logic and political wisdom, therefore, mandate plain speaking and a clear assertion of Solidarity's independence from the church. Sadly, this may not come to pass, at least not in the near future. "We are still locked in a mortal embrace with the Communists," says Mr. Kozlowski, the editor. "And like it or not, we cannot afford to precipitate the schism between the church and Solidarity."

Such reasoning, which fails to see that Polish communism is a spent force, can only lead to disaster. The question of the convent is a painful but largely symbolic matter. Far more significant for the future of the country is what kind of a relationship Solidarity will forge with the church. Silence or diplomatic double-talk will encourage the church to pursue some of its reactionary agendas.

But a straightforward policy, dissociating Solidarity from some of these agendas, will win the approval of the West. And it will redound to the benefit of all Poles, including the millions of Catholics whose faith is unencumbered by bigotry.

The writer is the editor of "Poland: Genesis of the Revolution," a collection of essays. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## A Democratic Pilgrimage to Ericksdahl

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — If you want to find the House Democratic leadership this weekend, the place to look is Ericksdahl, Texas. You may have trouble locating the town, because it doesn't have a post office and it is not in the atlas. But out in Jones County, about 50 miles north of Abilene, there is a place with a Lutheran church, a cotton gin and a grain elevator. That is Ericksdahl.

Once a year, more than 1,000 people descend on Ericksdahl for the annual Fun Day of its most celebrated son, Representative Charles Stenholm. This year, the crowd will include the House speaker, Thomas Foley, and the House majority leader, Richard Gephardt. It is not all fun and games.

Charles Stenholm, an 11-year veteran of the House, is the chairman of the Conservative Democratic Forum, better known as the Boll Weevil caucus. It has 48 members; 15 other congressmen attend its meetings informally. With no Southern in the House Democratic leadership for the first time in years, Messrs. Foley and Gephardt will go a long way to cultivate their conservative brethren from Dixie.

In the first eight months of 1989, the House Democrats presented a relatively unified picture to the world. Despite the disruption following the resignations, under pressure of Speaker Jim Wright of Texas and the majority whip, Tony Coelho of California, there were relatively few issues on which Southern Democrats and Northern Democrats went in opposite directions. Fewer than two dozen roll-calls — about one in eight — produced the kind of regional and philosophical Democratic divisions that once were commonplace.

But those roll-calls involved some of the most troubling issues in American politics. Among them were school prayer, drug testing, housing discrimination, budget priorities (space exploration vs. housing and the environment), the minimum wage, aid to the Contras and to El Salvador and a whole series of defense spending questions. Northern and Southern Democrats took opposing stands on the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Seattle bomber, the MX and Midgetman missile and other issues.

Although the Southern Democrats sometimes were able to produce only 40 votes in opposition to a majority of the Northern Democrats, and never more than 75, they were a vital part of the "conservative coalition." Of the 23 roll-calls where the majority of Republicans and the majority of Southern Democrats joined forces against the majority of Northern

Democrats, the "conservative coalition" triumphed 18 times and lost 5. That high percentage of victories enabled Mr. Bush to prevail on many issues where he otherwise would have been defeated in the House.

When Mr. Stenholm is asked if the pattern of the past few months suggests...

**... which is the home of Charley Stenholm, the chief Boll Weevil.**

gests the re-emergence of the "conservative coalition" as the controlling force in the House, he says, "We haven't had that many opportunities, but you're seeing some of it." It is being orchestrated by the White House? "We have excellent communications," Mr. Stenholm says. "George Bush is my longtime friend."

He is quick to add that he and his colleagues are not out to embarrass the new House leadership — or to kick down the Democratic Party. Party leaders "have been extremely receptive," Mr. Stenholm says. "It's as close a relationship as I can remember."

Mr. Gephardt, in a separate inter-

view, argued that the situation is "a lot different from 1981," when Ronald Reagan regularly enlisted scores of Southern Democrats and, on many issues, took control of the House from Speaker Tip O'Neill. "We've developed a way far there to be real consultation and discussion with our more conservative members within the caucus," Mr. Gephardt said. "They're included."

But he conceded this much: "Since 1981, the South has continued to change. People are switching [parties] and there's a concern it's becoming more Republican. Certainly it's a more competitive situation." Last week, another Southern district, this one in Florida, switched to the Republican Party in a special election.

Mr. Stenholm makes the same point, in a more barbed fashion. "We bring a message to the leadership and the party — not in a threatening way but in a way we think is helpful. We are a minority, and we can be ignored or run over. But you have difficulty winning without us. The people we represent have been leaving the national Democratic Party in droves. We don't want them to leave the congressional party, too."

That is why Mr. Foley and Mr. Gephardt are taking time to find their way to Ericksdahl, Texas.

The Washington Post.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1889: Comte Honored

PARIS — Some two hundred French and foreign disciples of Auguste Comte made a pilgrimage to Pere Lachaise cemetery yesterday (Sept. 5), and laid floral offerings upon the tomb of the founder of Positivism. Dr. Bridges, of London, read a long speech in English. In the evening the Comtists held a reunion, at which half a dozen orators proved to their own and their hearers' satisfaction that Positivism possessed enormous advantages over any other philosophical or religious system.

### 1914: No Separate Peace

LONDON — A highly significant agreement was signed yesterday morning (Sept. 4) at the British Foreign Office by the representatives of France, Russia and Great Britain. The document reads as follows: "The undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, make the following declaration: The govern-

ments of Great Britain, France and Russia mutually agree not to conclude a separate peace in the course of the present war."

### 1939: Hostilities Flaring

PARIS — While hostilities flared on the Maginot and Siegfried lines and in Poland, both Nazi Germany and the British and Polish forces intensified their aerial attacks on the second day after the declarations of war on Germany by France and Great Britain. British bombers attacked German cities and airmen shot down yesterday (Sept. 4) at 3:50 a.m. for a sojourn in air raid shelters that lasted officially for three hours, although some dwellers ventured into the streets before the "all-clear" signal was sounded. A communique said the warning was due to the appearance of German planes over the frontier on a reconnaissance. R.A.F. bombers attacked the most spectacular feat of the day by bombing units of the German fleet at Wilhelmshafen and Brunsbutel at the entrance of the Kiel canal.



## OPINION

Ireland, North and South:  
A Softer Wind Is Blowing

By William Pfaff

BALLINA, County Mayo, Ireland — Some 20 years after the British army entered Northern Ireland to maintain order, important developments have occurred on both sides of the border, the most important of them the Anglo-Irish agreement of 1985, which gave Dublin a consultative role in Northern Ireland's affairs.

This agreement provoked bitter Protestant hostility, as well as the resistance of many Conservatives in London who might have known better. For the first time in the recent and turbulent history of the relationship of Ulster Protestant unionists with British Conservative governments, a Conservative prime minister did not back down.

Every previous attempt to involve Dublin, or to impose power-sharing in the Catholic-Protestant rivalry in Northern Ireland, has been destroyed by unionist strikes and political resistance. This time the British government held its course, and there is little doubt that in doing so it reflected public opinion. The British majority has not much patience left for Ulster loyalists.

The leader of Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labor Party, John Hume, is able to say today that the agreement "has done something [for the unionist leaders] that in their deepest hearts they knew needed to be done but couldn't ever do for themselves."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, he says, "has stripped them of ascendancy and privilege and in so doing has done a service to us all — by placing us on a politically equal footing." Out of that has come, for the first time, the

necessity that the unionist Protestant leaders deal with the Catholic community in the north. Mr. Hume believes they eventually will do so.

The second thing that has changed is the economic and social situation in both north and south. The Irish Republic has in the past lagged behind the north. Today it experiences a well-founded economic boom. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, in its latest survey of Ireland's economy, describes vast improvement as a result of the drastic cuts in public expenditure made since 1987 by the government of Charles Haughey.

The OECD's confidence in Ireland's economic outlook (over 4 percent growth this year and better than 3 percent expected next year, which means sharply higher levels of employment) is bettered in the forecasts of Ireland's Economic and Social Research Institute. It sees 5.75 percent growth this year and high exports — 13.25 percent export growth, compared with the official government forecast, last January, of 6.75 percent.

Population is falling in the south. The forecast is of a total population of 3.49 million in 1990, compared with 3.51 today; three years ago Ireland had a population of 3.54 million. This, in combination with economic growth, means a rapid rise in individual prosperity, even now visible in Dublin and its surroundings. Rural poverty remains evident here in the West Country, EC regional funds projects are, however, drawing the parts of the Irish Republic together.

In the north, the Catholic birth rate is also falling. A decade ago the Catholics

THE GOOD NEWS  
IS  
I'VE MANAGED  
TO KEEP THEM  
APART  
FOR TWENTY  
YEARS



confidently expected to become the eventual majority. Catholics continue to have more children than Protestants, but the differential has steadily dwindled, and according to a demographic study just published at Queen's University of Belfast a Catholic majority is no longer "a realistic scenario." The current Northern Irish population is 1.6 million, some 38 percent Catholic.

Finally, the Provisional IRA now is divided on what course to follow: still more terrorism, or political action? The part of the movement connected with Gerry Adams, head of the IRA's political wing, Sinn Féin, wants more emphasis on a political solution. The dispute follows

from the failure of an intensified terror campaign, which was meant to produce results by the anniversary, in August, of the intervention of British troops. Not only were there repeated security force successes against the IRA, the campaign's effect on public opinion was disastrous.

In European Parliament elections in June, Sinn Féin's share of the Northern Ireland vote fell from 13.4 percent to 9.1 percent. In the Irish Republic, Sinn Féin got just 1.2 percent of the vote in general elections this year. Just who does the IRA represent? Even Sinn Féin has to ask that question.

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## A Visit to Grandmother's Garden

By Lisa Trei

HARTFORD, Connecticut — In 1929, my grandmother followed my grandfather to the United States to, in her words, "pick up some of the gold that was flowing in the streets of New York." She arrived four days after Wall Street crashed and she never left the city.

Earlier this summer I visited Estonia, where she was born. She was delighted when I told her that the previously banned blue, black and white flag of

## MEANWHILE

pre-World War II Estonia was flying everywhere I went. It has largely replaced the hated red flag symbolizing nearly 50 years of Soviet occupation.

Blue is for the sea, black is for the earth and white is for the soul of the people, she said. Red, on the other hand, is the color of blood.

I visited Estonia for the first time in 1985. Despite their display of allegiance to Moscow, people told me then that they despised the political situation but felt powerless to change it.

"It was like living in stagnant water," said Inge Raie, 31, a travel agent from Saaremaa, the island my grandparents came from. "No one wanted to work because it didn't make any difference," she said this summer. "Now I feel perhaps my children's lives will be better."

Four years ago in Estonia, a huge portrait of Lenin glowered over the audience at a folk festival we attended. This summer, I watched a cousin, her husband and their 12-year-old son add their names to a petition that 100,000 other people had signed demanding that an Estonian congress be called to discuss the future of the nation. They want Moscow to recognize them as Estonians, not Soviet citizens.

People now talk about when — not if

— Estonia will be free. They dismiss the killings in Beijing and the violence in the southern Soviet republics as something that won't happen to them.

"The situation in the world has changed," Arnold Ruutel, the Estonian Supreme Soviet president, told me. Mr. Ruutel, a native of Saaremaa, agreed to be interviewed while I was visiting relatives on the island. "We want to carry out our politics very politely, very correctly, only by dialogue and not by violence," he said.

For more than a year, sugar, coffee and alcohol have been rationed in Estonia. Children's shoes are impossible to find. Soap is nonexistent. One day I witnessed a near-riot at Kaubamaja, the largest department store in the capital, Tallinn, after the arrival of a shipment of Turkish washing powder. Even the city's hard-currency store, which four years ago was stocked with overpriced goods only available to those with Western currencies, was nearly empty this summer. Yet Estonia boasts the highest living standard in the Soviet Union.

Before our trip, we crammed presents for 60 relatives into our suitcases. In addition to the usual T-shirts and jeans, I brought seven pairs of children's sneakers, hundreds of tampons, music cassettes by David Bowie and Madonna, batteries and blank tapes.

Four years ago, my magazines and newspapers had been confiscated. This time my bags were not opened or subjected to X-ray machines.

Four years ago, we stayed in Tallinn at the Viru, a towering hotel fitted with elevators that worked intermittently. Visits by relatives were monitored by floor ladies at the hotel, and our sleep was interrupted by calls from hotel staff checking to see that we had not slipped out at night. This time we were allowed to rent a villa in the old town for a week. We could have stayed with our relatives, but their apartments were too crowded.

Estonians are optimistic, said Piret Laad, our interpreter on Saaremaa, because they have nothing to lose. "I don't think Estonians are scared of what could happen," she said. "They were already sent once to Siberia and they survived."

My relatives told me they cannot go back to the old days when Estonians were treated as second-class citizens in their own country. It is as if a veil had been partly torn away after a half-century of occupation, leaving people rubbing their eyes in the sunlight.

Most of my relatives in Tallinn live in crumbling one-bedroom apartments. There is no hot water in summer and only sporadic heat in the freezing winters. My cousin and his sister were raised by their mother, a surgeon, in a Spartan concrete suburb called Mustamäe. When I asked my 26-year-old cousin, who spent two years in the Soviet army, if he would be willing to fight for an independent Estonia, he nodded.

In 1941, the family patriarch was sent to prison in Siberia, apparently because

he was a landowner. In 1949, nine members of our family were deported to Siberia for being "enemies of the state." They were among at least 20,000 Estonians arrested in 1941 and 1949 and forced to work on collective farms in Siberia. An unknown number, including my uncle, were murdered.

When the family was allowed to return to Estonia in 1956, everything they owned had been confiscated. Now they are supposed to receive 3,000 rubles and their old land back if they can prove ownership.

Saaremaa was turned into a military base during World War II and is still used as a Soviet front line of defense. It was closed to foreigners and most Estonians until this summer. Four years ago, all I saw of the place was some black-and-white pictures of my grandmother's thatched-roof farmhouse, now vacant.

This summer my father and I timed

**Estonians are not afraid,  
one woman said. Some  
have survived Siberia.**

our visit to attend the First World Festival of Saaremaa. Estonian émigrés and their families were invited to the week-long cultural event.

More than 700 people came from Sweden, Finland, Canada, the United States and Australia — the countries people fled to during and after World War II. It was strange to walk around Kuressaare, the island's county seat, and see people who looked just like my brothers and me. With only 30,000 residents, and almost no immigration from the mainland, most islanders are related.

One day, two groups of relatives took us on a tour of the island. We traveled down a long, dusty road that ended at the abandoned port of Jaagarahu — the first stop on my family's forced journey to Siberia 40 years ago. We also visited the church at Kihelkonna, where my grandparents were married.

My father last visited his mother's house when he was 6 years old, the year before Estonia's self-rule was snuffed out in 1940. He had a hard time finding the place. The road had disappeared after surrounding houses were abandoned in wartime or destroyed during the period of forced collectivization under Stalin. The wooden walls were unpainted.

Afterward, my father told me how strange it felt to walk through my grandmother's old garden. When they first arrived in America, my grandparents once they had saved enough money to build a decent home.

Two generations later, part of that dream may be realized. My father plans to buy my grandmother's house if changes in Estonia's economic laws are approved. He wants to be the first foreigner to own land in the Soviet Union.

The writer is a reporter for The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## China: Keep the Door Ajar

Miles Kahler's "The Myopic New China Lobby Wants Business-as-Usual" (Opinion, Aug. 28) appears to be a prescient assessment of the China question. The lack of focus is most evident when he states, "In the coming years, if Mr. Gorbachev remains in power, we may have more interests in common with a reforming Soviet Union than with a repressive China."

It should be remembered that it was Deng Xiaoping's reforms that inspired Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika, as the Soviet president himself acknowledged in Beijing in May. And what if Mr. Gorbachev does not remain in power? Geopolitical influence between Moscow and Beijing has long been a two-way street. A neo-Stalinist China could help the enemies of perestroika in the Soviet Union in ousting Mr. Gorbachev sooner or later.

The best way to avoid such a backlash is to act wisely in helping China to maintain its open policy and to save what can be saved of its 10-year-old

program of reform, for the benefit not of Li Peng or Jiang Zemin, but of 23 percent of the world's population.

ILARIO FIORE  
Beijing

## Blame for the 1939 Pact

Regarding "The Kremlin on the 1939 Pact: It Still Doesn't Add Up" (Opinion, Aug. 23) by Steven M. Miner:

Mr. Miner dismisses the idea that the Western democracies were "urging" Hitler to attack Stalin. Fair enough, but that is what many people in the West were hoping at the time of the Munich conference and later.

Mr. Miner asks why, if Chamberlain wished to direct Hitler eastward, did he offer a guarantee to Poland? The answer is that the guarantee came on March 31, 1939, or eight months after Munich, after Hitler had occupied all of Czechoslovakia, and after Chamberlain and company had come under tremendous pressure to draw the line.

Mr. Miner scoffs at the idea that the Western powers bear the blame for the Nazi-Soviet pact, since they had previously rejected Soviet advances for a common front against Hitler. If reasonable people in the West (Franklin Roosevelt's interior secretary, Harold Ickes, for example) believed that England was basically to blame at the time, is it any surprise that the Russians also believed it and continue to do so?

JOHN L. HARPER  
Bologna

## About a Signal in Seoul

Regarding "Pressure Grows to Change Ties With U.S. Military":

This article, part of a Special Report on South Korea in your July 5 issue, states that the U.S. military television station broadcasts on VHF channel 2 in Seoul. However, the signal is by no means the "hardest and strongest." I live within walking distance of Yongsan Compound and I still have trouble receiving it, while the three commercial South

Korean stations come in loud and clear.

Also, only Americans directly connected with the U.S. armed forces come under the U.S.-South Korean Status of Forces Agreement which, by the way, is to be rewritten in the near future. All other Americans can be very easily prosecuted by the sometimes xenophobic Korean courts.

DAMIEN P. HORGAN  
Seoul

## Shirer and a Bit of History

It was a pleasure to read Marc Fisher's profile of William Shirer (Features, Aug. 16), who in my opinion is one of the greatest journalists of our time. The author errs, however, when he says that Mr. Shirer was blacklisted when he supported the Hollywood Ten in their battle against Joseph McCarthy.

The persecution of the Hollywood Ten was initiated by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1947, several years before Senator McCarthy began his own campaign against "sub-

versives" in government. The reign of ideological terror identified with the senator was a broad-based phenomenon in American life. Mr. Shirer's assertion that it was Edward R. Murrow himself who drummed him off the air for supporting the Hollywood Ten is an example of just how broad; fortunately Mr. Murrow later took to the airwaves and became a leading voice in the campaign to discredit Mr. McCarthy.

MICHAEL BALTER  
Paris

Last year I finally sat down and read "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich." It kept me glued to my seat and leafing page after page — enthralled by a writer who made me live it as one who was part of it. No history, or writer of history, had ever done that to me and I had been reading history regularly for 50 years. Well done, William Shirer, you are the proper historian; and to you, Marc Fisher, for your story.

AARON VELVEL  
London

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The Saab 9000 Cabriolet

Saabs may not look power performers. Yet, at the Talladega International Speedway in Alabama, USA, three standard Saab 9000 Turbo 16's ran at full throttle for twenty days and nights. At average speeds of 213 km/h, including pit stops, they broke the 100,000 kilometre world speed endurance record. (That's two and a half times around the equator at 213 km/h.)

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German auto, motor and sport were moved to write: "In snowstorms at the Arctic circle, in rush-hour chaos or at full throttle on the autobahn, this car inspires confidence, and creates a feeling of security and safety."



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## (Continued from page 1)

Fearful minorities by the hundreds of thousands have fled the two republics, including a continuing Armenian evacuation of Baku.



But the city is plagued by shortages of food, fuel, and building materials. Supplies are delivered by

They flock around a visitor, shouting their indignation. A current object of wrath is the United States Senate, which recently

It was a trap, one passenger said. "Young Azerbaijanis began arriving by the carload. Then someone shot at us from the roof of a garage, and the stones started fly-

And believe me, the number of victims would be in the hundreds."

Communist Party Establishment, and nationalist campaigners. The council recently declared itself the provisional government of Nagorno-Karabakh and demanded the

—BILL KELLER

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**MEDIA MARKETS**

**'Perestroika Perks' Mark  
Aeroflot's U.S. Campaign**

By ERIC WEINER

NEW YORK — Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, began a most American advertising campaign Tuesday, appealing to business travelers from the United States. The ads promote Aeroflot's business- and first-class service on flights from New York and Washington to Moscow. They urge Americans to collect "perestroika perks": complimentary flights to Kiev and Leningrad for passengers to Moscow, chauffeured cars to hotels, free nights at a Moscow hotel and a "Montblanc pen to sign your deal with the Russians."

Radio commercials unabashedly exploit warming international relations, reminding potential travelers that "after all, you've got a personal invitation from Mr. Gorbachev himself."

"We've discovered the American marketing concept," said George Terentiev, commercial manager for Aeroflot in the United States.

But Aeroflot has many obstacles to overcome, including a reputation for uninspired service.

Like the Soviet government itself, Aeroflot is struggling to reverse years of bureaucratic inertia and indifference toward consumers. For instance, Aeroflot only last spring opened a toll-free reservation number for passengers.

"Before, you couldn't communicate with us," conceded Mr. Terentiev.

"They're really going to have to put on a Western-style campaign to win the hearts, minds and pocketbooks of Western business travelers," said Michael Billig, editor of Business Travel Management, a magazine for corporate travel managers. "Executives feel better flying an American airline than one that is semi-shrouded in secrecy," he said, a reference to Aeroflot practices like not reporting crash statistics in the Soviet Union.

The campaign began on the radio station WINS-AM in New York City and will appear in national publications this month.

AEROFLOT already has run advertisements in trade magazines in an effort to reach travel agents, many of whom remain ignorant about the airline, the world's largest. Aeroflot, with about 140 international destinations, is a visible symbol of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reforms, and the Soviet leader has taken a special interest in airline.

"Aeroflot is on the cutting edge of *glasnost* and *perestroika*," said John P. McCaffrey, vice president of industry affairs for Pan Am Corp., referring to Mr. Gorbachev's policies of openness and economic restructuring. Last year, Pan Am and Aeroflot began joint flights from New York to Moscow. Using Pan Am Boeing 747s staffed with Soviet and American flight attendants, the airlines each sell half the seats.

Aeroflot resumed its own flights to the United States in 1986, following a three-year ban imposed by the United States after a Soviet fighter plane shot down a Korean Airlines jet, killing 240. Aeroflot has hired Middlebrook Group, a marketing company based in Wilton, Connecticut, and Kelley Swafford Advertising, an advertising agency based in Miami, as well as Jeanne Westphal Associates, a Miami public relations firm.

Officials at Aeroflot declined to disclose the size of the advertising campaign but said its overall marketing effort would cost more than \$1 million this year.

Round-trip, economy-class tickets from New York to Moscow cost \$1,085 if purchased 21 days in advance. The business-class fare is \$2,685, and first-class travel costs \$4,365.

One problem that Aeroflot faces is that no amount of advertising can gloss over its fleet of planes, which are noisier and burn more fuel than those built by Western manufacturers.

A new generation of aircraft that is closer to Western standards is being developed.

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates	Sept. 5
Amsterdam	2.2425
Brussels	41.2225
Frankfurt	1.9102
London	1.54
Paris	1.6360
New York	1.2115
Tokyo	1.7115
Zurich	1.7185
1 EUR	1.8444
1 GBP	1.7525

Other Dollar Values	Sept. 5
Australian dollar	0.7515
Canadian dollar	0.7115
Swiss franc	1.4815
Japanese yen	163.15
West German mark	1.8444

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day
Japanese yen	163.15	163.15	163.15
West German mark	1.8444	1.8444	1.8444

**Interest Rates**

Key Money Rates	Sept. 5
3-month Treasury bill	7.75
3-month CD	7.75
3-month T-bill	7.75

Asian Dollar Deposits	Sept. 5
1 month	7.75
3 months	7.75
6 months	7.75

U.S. Money Market Funds	Sept. 5
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	7.75
30-day average yield	7.75

Gold	Sept. 5
1 ounce	382.50
100 ounces	38,250.00

Key Money Rates	Sept. 5
3-month Treasury bill	7.75
3-month CD	7.75
3-month T-bill	7.75

**UAL Bid  
By Davis  
Doubted**

Foreign Partner  
Could Be the Key

By Warren Gettler

LONDON — Despite a sharp rise in UAL Corp.'s share price in New York on Tuesday, analysts here voiced skepticism that Marvin Davis would be able to corral the help of a foreign airline in an effort to top a \$6.75 billion offer for the American airline company.

Analysts said Air France was the most likely candidate.

In New York, shares in UAL, parent of United Airlines, rose on speculation that someone eventually could top Friday's \$300-a-share bid by a consortium comprising UAL's management, British Airways and UAL pilots. UAL shares rose \$3.50, to close at \$290.50.

The most likely investor to make a cash bid in the range of \$305 to \$310 a share would be Mr. Davis, the California billionaire who triggered the bidding war for UAL with a \$275-a-share offer, traders in New York said.

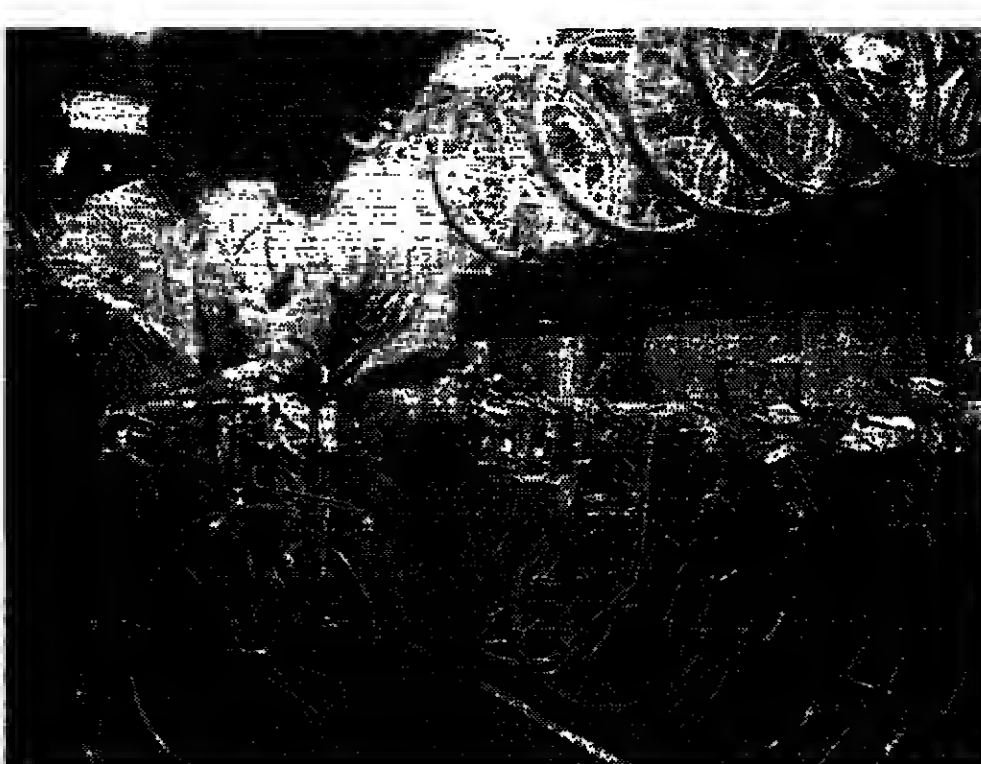
That original offer failed to win the support of management or key unions at UAL, the second-largest U.S. carrier. British Airways, the recently privatized British airline, has subscribed to a 15 percent stake in UAL in the contesting offer.

While recognizing that Mr. Davis is a man with "deep pockets," London analysts said that his takeover offer lacked a key component: a partner that would be seen as offering management leadership and substantial resources to UAL.

They said that such thoughts may be motivating the Los Angeles investor to seek talks with foreign airlines. The reported talks, which could not be independently confirmed Tuesday, were not likely to lead to a concrete, joint approach on UAL, according to market experts.

The New York Times reported over the weekend that Mr. Davis was talking to European and non-European carriers. Analysts in London said that the most likely European candidate for a joint bid for UAL would be Air France, the state-owned carrier. Air France had no comment.

"Only Air France has the muscle," said DAVIS, Page 15



Customers at a bicycle shop in Paris looking over the latest products.

**Bike Makers: A Heated Global Race**

For Now, U.S. and Asian Firms Outpace the Europeans

By Julie Sell

PARIS — The European cycling world is facing a bigger challenge from abroad than that posed by the American racer Greg LeMond: in the business of bicycle manufacturing, the United States and Asian countries have moved to the front of the international pack.

Europe may be the spiritual home of cycling, but it has lost its edge in technological innovation and sheer output of bicycles, industry experts say. U.S. companies are the pacesetters in development of new designs and composite materials, while the Japanese and Taiwanese are dominant in manufacturing mechanical parts and frames, often under Western brand names.

Today, even a proudly European bicycle maker like Cycles Peugeot — a subsidiary of the French automaker Peugeot SA — manufactures some of its frames in Taiwan to remain price-competitive in overseas markets. And Peugeot's "Made in France" models, aimed mainly at European consumers, are fitted with Japanese mechanical components.

Market analysts and industry executives say that European companies fell behind in the past 10 years

by failing to invest sufficiently in research and retooling, and by being less aggressive in marketing than the Americans.

"The Europeans are more placid, they're more relaxed over there," said Ash Jaising, president of the

being bogged down with high labor costs and last year's technology, foreign bicycle companies can shop around in Asia for the factory that proposes the best price for making their latest models, analysts say.

Much of the competition among bicycle makers is played out in the U.S. market, the second-largest in the world after China. The Chinese buy an estimated 40 million units a year, but domestic manufacturers have a lock on sales in China and virtually all bicycles are simple models for basic transportation.

In contrast, the Bicycle Market Research Institute said U.S. customers bought 14.5 million bikes last year (10.9 million excluding small children's models), and spent more than \$3 billion on the bikes and accessories. Americans ride primarily for leisure, and can choose from thousands of sub-brands including racing styles, traditional uprights, mountain bikes and BMX models. About half of the bikes sold are imports.

A market that is almost as large — and one that is gaining more product diversity — is Western Europe and the Nordic countries. About 14 million units were sold

See BIKES, Page 13

**Vernes Accepts  
New Suez Offer  
For Industrielle**

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — The financier Jean-Marc Vernes gave in Tuesday and accepted a sweetened offer from Compagnie Industrielle de Suez for the insurance asset, Groupe Victoire, clearing the way for completion of France's biggest takeover.

The new Suez offer, of 14,800 francs each for Industrielle shares, 2,276 francs for Victoire stock and 1,138 francs for Victoire nonvoting shares, values the companies at 36.3 billion francs (\$5.4 billion).

The offer is more than 13 percent above its previous bid, launched Aug. 8, that would have paid 13,000 francs each for Industrielle, 2,000 francs for Victoire and 1,000 francs for the nonvoting shares.

Mr. Vernes, who controls a 25.3 percent stake in Industrielle, which in turn has a 40 percent holding in Victoire, said he backed down from his vow to fight Suez because the specter of a proxy battle threatened the accord by which Victoire would acquire Colonia Versicherung AG, the second-largest insurance company in West Germany.

In July, Victoire agreed to buy Colonia from the family of Alfred von Oppenheim, head of Cologne-based Bankhaus Oppenheim, for an estimated 10 billion francs to 14 billion francs.

Mr. Vernes said he had met over the weekend with Mr. von Oppenheim and Renaud de la Genière, chairman of Suez. Mr. von Oppenheim told them that a potentially lengthy and divisive battle over Victoire "would be poorly understood by the Germans."

Mr. Vernes said, "I see this as the best solution for Victoire and for shareholders."

Tim Dawson, insurance analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London, said that it might have been still possible for Mr. Vernes to block Suez from getting majority control, but at the unacceptable risk of torpedoing the Colonia deal.

"If Vernes had ended up winning, and the deal fell apart, he'd end up with egg all over his face," Mr. Dawson said.

Mr. Vernes said that the new offer he negotiated with Mr. de la Genière "was the maximum Suez was willing to pay."

On Friday, Mr. Vernes charged that Suez had offered him 16,000 francs a share prior to launching its bid, though Suez claimed that offer carried extended payment terms that would have made it equal to its 13,000-franc offer.

On Monday, Industrielle shares were quoted at 14,620 francs, reflecting the market's expectation of a sweetened offer. Trading in Industrielle and Victoire shares was suspended Tuesday.

By selling its 25.3 percent stake to Suez, Mr. Vernes's group, Société Centrale d'Investissement, stands to make a capital gain of more than 5 billion francs. Société Centrale is held jointly by Mr. Vernes's family, Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation and Air Liquide SA.

Suez will now have to come up with as much as 30.4 billion francs to buy all the Industrielle and Victoire shares it does not already own. In addition, it will need an estimated 6 billion to 10 billion francs to pay for the Colonia acquisition.

"I'm sure they'll have to sell some of their assets to come up with this money," said Philippe Tannenbaum, analyst with the Paris broker Goy-Hauvette SA.

Suez, whose stock fell 6.1 francs a share Tuesday to close at 360, said that it would disclose its plan for financing the offer on Thursday.

Suez has said that it would eventually sell off up to 49 percent of Victoire to minority partners and on the market.

Analysts said that Suez probably did not need to increase its offer to win, but had done so to save time.

"They figured they'd just pay up and nail it down, instead of having a long, drawn-out fight," Mr. Dawson said. "After his experience in Belgium last year, Suez surely didn't want another one of those fiascos."

After a bitter six-month battle against Carlo de Benedetti, the Italian financier, Suez won control of Société Générale de Belgique, the largest company in Belgium.



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# Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100
12	11 1/2	High					12	11 1/2	High				100
11 1/2	11	Low					11 1/2	11	Low				100
11	10 1/2	Stock					11	10 1/2	Stock				100
10 1/2	10	Div					10 1/2	10	Div				100
10	9 1/2	Yld					10	9 1/2	Yld				100
9 1/2	9	PE					9 1/2	9	PE				100
9	8 1/2	100					9	8 1/2	100				100
8 1/2	8	High					8 1/2	8	High				100
8	7 1/2	Low					8	7 1/2	Low				100
7 1/2	7	Stock					7 1/2	7	Stock				100
7	6 1/2	Div					7	6 1/2	Div				100
6 1/2	6	Yld					6 1/2	6	Yld				100
6	5 1/2	PE					6	5 1/2	PE				100
5 1/2	5	100					5 1/2	5	100				100
5	4 1/2	High					5	4 1/2	High				100
4 1/2	4	Low					4 1/2	4	Low				100
4	3 1/2	Stock					4	3 1/2	Stock				100
3 1/2	3	Div					3 1/2	3	Div				100
3	2 1/2	Yld					3	2 1/2	Yld				100
2 1/2	2	PE					2 1/2	2	PE				100
2	1 1/2	100					2	1 1/2	100				100
1 1/2	1	High					1 1/2	1	High				100
1	3/4	Low					1	3/4	Low				100
3/4	1/2	Stock					3/4	1/2	Stock				100
1/2	1/4	Div					1/2	1/4	Div				100
1/4	0	Yld					1/4	0	Yld				100
0		PE					0		PE				100
		100							100				100

# Tuesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.  
Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100
12	11 1/2	High					12	11 1/2	High				100
11 1/2	11	Low					11 1/2	11	Low				100
11	10 1/2	Stock					11	10 1/2	Stock				100
10 1/2	10	Div					10 1/2	10	Div				100
10	9 1/2	Yld					10	9 1/2	Yld				100
9 1/2	9	PE					9 1/2	9	PE				100
9	8 1/2	100					9	8 1/2	100				100
8 1/2	8	High					8 1/2	8	High				100
8	7 1/2	Low					8	7 1/2	Low				100
7 1/2	7	Stock					7 1/2	7	Stock				100
7	6 1/2	Div					7	6 1/2	Div				100
6 1/2	6	Yld					6 1/2	6	Yld				100
6	5 1/2	PE					6	5 1/2	PE				100
5 1/2	5	100					5 1/2	5	100				100
5	4 1/2	High					5	4 1/2	High				100
4 1/2	4	Low					4 1/2	4	Low				100
4	3 1/2	Stock					4	3 1/2	Stock				100
3 1/2	3	Div					3 1/2	3	Div				100
3	2 1/2	Yld					3	2 1/2	Yld				100
2 1/2	2	PE					2 1/2	2	PE				100
2	1 1/2	100					2	1 1/2	100				100
1 1/2	1	High					1 1/2	1	High				100
1	3/4	Low					1	3/4	Low				100
3/4	1/2	Stock					3/4	1/2	Stock				100
1/2	1/4	Div					1/2	1/4	Div				100
1/4	0	Yld					1/4	0	Yld				100
0		PE					0		PE				100
		100							100				100

Low	High	Open	Close	Vol	Div	Yld	PF	52w High	52w Low	1-yr %	2-yr %	3-yr %	5-yr %	10-yr %	15-yr %	20-yr %	25-yr %	30-yr %	35-yr %	40-yr %	45-yr %	50-yr %	55-yr %	60-yr %	65-yr %	70-yr %	75-yr %	80-yr %	85-yr %	90-yr %	95-yr %	100-yr %	
11 1/2	11	10 1/2	10	9 1/2	9	8 1/2	8	7 1/2	7	6 1/2	6	5 1/2	5	4 1/2	4	3 1/2	3	2 1/2	2	1 1/2	1	3/4	1/2	1/4	0								
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**Tuesday's  
NYSE  
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

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France	F.F.	1,500	1,230	830
Germany (mail)	D.M.	580	403	320
—*hand delivery	D.M.	739	103	379
Great Britain	£	140	96.60	77
Greece (mail)	Dr.	29,000	25,600	16,000
—hand delivery Athens, Thessaloniki	Dr.	33,000	21,600	18,000
Ireland	£Irl.	155	136	85
Italy	Lire	420,800	308,000	231,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400
Portugal	Esc.	29,000	29,240	16,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600
—**hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	46,800	—	23,400
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100
—**hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400
Switzerland	S.Fr.	455	455	255
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$	470	Varies by country	260
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	620		340
Central/Latin America	\$	540		295

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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group.

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## NYSE Highs-Lows

**NEW MUSIC** 75

[illegible]

## AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 43

[illegible]



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Cockerill Expects Sharp Profit Rise

BRUSSELS — The head of the Belgian government-owned steelmaker Cockerill Sambre SA said Tuesday that the company's group net profit would rise to 13.5 billion francs (\$326 million) in 1989 from 7.2 billion francs in 1988. The company also announced terms for a stock issue that will boost private ownership of its stock.

Jean Gandois, the Cockerill chairman, said at a news conference that parent-company net profit would rise to between 10.5 and 11 billion francs, up from 4.6 billion in 1988.

In 1988, Cockerill made a profit for the first time since 1975 after a restructuring program that slashed its work force. It bounced back to a net profit of 7.2 billion francs after

halving its loss in 1987, to 1.8 billion francs.

Mr. Gandois said the steel industry was still experiencing exceptionally good business, but has now reached a plateau at the top of the business cycle. He added that he did not expect parent company profit to stay as high as 11 billion francs in future years.

Cockerill announced that it has set the price for a proposed issue of 35 million new shares, with warrants, at 220 francs each. The exercise price for each warrant attached to two new shares was set at 250 francs.

The steel concern, a recent favorite on the Brussels bourse, closed at 482 francs on Monday before being suspended pending Tuesday's announcement.

Mr. Gandois said each of the new shares would be assured an annual gross dividend of 12 francs for the nine-and-a-half years from July 1. The issue is designed to boost private ownership in Cockerill to as much as 20 percent from below 2 percent now.

## French Builder Bouygues Says He Will Retire

The Associated Press

PARIS — Francis Bouygues, president and founder of Bouygues SA, one of the world's largest construction companies, has decided to step down, the company announced Tuesday.

Mr. Bouygues, 67, will be succeeded by his son Martin, 36, previously vice president and general manager, it said.

Mr. Bouygues founded the company in 1952 and developed it into one of the world's largest in its field. During 1988 it had revenue of \$0.1 billion francs (\$7.5 billion).

The company also said it was launching a tender for the remaining shares of SCREG, a building firm in which it already has an 81 percent stake.

## Italy Halts Trading in Stock Of Bank Targeted in Probe

MILAN — Trading in shares of Italy's largest state bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, have been suspended on the Milan Bourse, dealers said Tuesday.

BNL is at the center of an inquiry by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the Bank of Italy into unauthorized letters of credit extended by its Atlanta branch to cover exports of U.S. and European goods to Iraq.

A spokesman for the bourse regulatory authority, Consob, in Rome confirmed that the bank's shares had been suspended.

He said the action was taken by Consob President Franco Piga after consulting with Treasury Minister Guido Carli, Bank of Italy Governor Carlo Ciampi and the bank.

On Monday, BNL nonvoting savings shares fell nearly 10 percent to 14,900 lire (\$10.50) on the Milan Bourse, from 16,500 at Friday's close, following press reports of the bank's exposure to Iraq.

A BNL statement last week said its Atlanta branch extended 2,500 letters of credit to Iraq over the past three years in an operation unauthorized by the bank's North American management.

About 90 percent of the transactions were guaranteed by the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp. and the rest by the Iraqi central bank.

BNL has not disclosed the extent of its exposure, but bank officials last week said it could be close to 1.3 trillion lire.

The Italian financial daily, *Il Sole 24 Ore*, on Tuesday estimated the exposure at 3.5 trillion lire.

## IBM Aims Units At Existing Users

WHITE PLAINS, New York — International Business Machines Corp. introduced on Monday two new computers in its Application System/400 mid-range computer line.

Analysts said the computers and other products announced for the AS/400 family were aimed at protecting IBM's customer base as well as drawing new users. They said IBM was trying to keep users of the low-end System 36 line, which along with the more powerful System 38 was superseded by the AS/400 family. System 36 users have been reluctant to upgrade to the AS/400.

The new units are the AS/400 models B35, which will be sold for \$27,830 plus a \$14,700 processor-based charge, and the B45, which will list for \$65,620 plus \$26,250.

The models have proven popular because they are generally considered more comfortable to ride than racing models, offer up to 18 gears and can be ridden almost anywhere.

Looking to the future, bike analysts and industry executives say mountain bikes are the new wave. The models have proven popular because they are generally considered more comfortable to ride than racing models, offer up to 18 gears and can be ridden almost anywhere.

Mr. Joly said that efforts are under way to establish uniformity in bicycle regulations before the single EC market is formed after 1992. Meanwhile, one effect of the regulations has been to limit competition from abroad.

"It's very difficult for the Asians to come work in Europe because there's one product per country," he said.

But aggressive new bike makers like Giant, a Taiwanese concern, are pushing into the European and have caught the attention of industry analysts.

Other companies, like Schwinn Bicycle Co. of the United States, are seeking ways to gain a foothold in the European market.

Richard Schwinn, vice president for manufacturing, said the company has set up a frame-building and assembly operation in Hungary "designed to take advantage of this unification" among EC nations. The plant's initial purpose will be to serve the Hungarian market, but it plans to later make bikes for export.

Mr. Jaisig predicted that Schwinn will be "a major player in the European market next year" and will be one of the top bicycle

## Japan Steel Forecasts Cut

TOKYO — Nomura Research Institute, the research arm of Nomura Securities Co., has lowered its parent current profit forecasts for Japan's five major steelmakers, a senior analyst of the institute said Tuesday.

Decreases were generally on the order of 5 billion yen to 10 billion yen (\$34 million to \$68 million) for the year.

Nomura revised the parent current profit forecast for Nippon Steel Corp. to 220 billion yen in 1989-90, from an earlier 230 billion. It also revised its forecast for Kawasaki Steel Corp. to 110 billion yen, from 115 billion during the same period.

For NKK Corp., Nomura predicted 85 billion yen, compared with 101 billion.

## BIKES: In This Global Race, U.S. and Asian Companies Are Outpacing the Europeans

(Continued from first finance page) last year in the 12 European Community countries plus Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland and Norway. West Germany has the most European sales with a 17 percent market share, followed by Britain with 15.5 percent, France at 15 percent and Italy with 12 percent, the institute said.

Bicycle-making is broken down into two basic operations: production of components — mechanical parts like derailleurs and chain rings — and frames. The process has become so specialized that an American consumer may buy a bike whose components were made in a Singapore factory by a Japanese company, then were shipped to Taiwan for assembly on a frame bearing a European name before delivery to the United States.

"It doesn't make a difference where bikes are made," said Mr. Jaisig. "The critical thing is brand name." By that measure, the Europeans are still running strong in the global race. Peugeot of France and Raleigh, a brand owned by Derby International of Luxembourg, are probably the most widely known bicycle names in the world due to the number of markets in which they are sold. Peugeot sells bikes in more than 30 countries.

Industry executives said components often account for more than 30 percent of a bicycle's value, and Japanese companies have seized the lead in components in the last 10 years.

Referring to the components field, Christopher Koch, executive editor of *Bicycle Guide* magazine, said: "The Europeans have essentially fallen apart since the 1970s."

One company, Shimano Industrial Co. of Japan, has an overwhelming lead in the world components industry. Analysts estimated that it has up to an 80 percent market share for components of high-end bicycles — more expensive models found in specialty bicycle shops — sold in the United States. Its parts are also found on a large percentage of bikes in Europe.

The company is known for such product innovations as index shifting, which permits a rider to simply push a button to shift gears.

Keizo Shimano, executive vice president, said currency-rate changes have a major impact on such an export-dependent business, but added that Shimano has reduced the impact of yen-dollar fluctuations by manufacturing in Singapore. The company is considering the establishment of another overseas plant, he added, though a location has not been chosen.

Bill Imielski, vice president of product development at Western States Imports, a leading U.S. bike company, said that as recently as five years ago, "there was a widespread group" of components suppliers in the world.

He suggested that Sachs-Huret, a West German components maker that has expanded through European acquisitions, could be regrouping to strike back at the Japanese.

"The American market is prepared to accept any well-made, well-priced components," he said. "If Huret can do it, O.K."

But other analysts were skeptical. "If they can gain 10 percent of the market in five years it will be good," said Mr. Jaisig, referring to Sachs-Huret.

The other notable European name in bicycle components is Campagnolo of Italy — is put in a league of its own. This sentimental favorite with serious cyclists built a long-term reputation for making quality components.

"The other companies in this business are businesses," said John Schubert, a bicycle-industry consultant. "Campagnolo is almost like a temple."

But analysts say that the Italian company has failed to innovate in recent years, and that it has limited appeal because its expensive components are only available on top-line bikes.

Campagnolo is a leading sponsor and supplier of professional bike racers — virtually all world-class racers use its parts — and that has enhanced its image among European bike-racing fans.

But Europe is a tough place to sell bicycles. A multitude of national regulations and differences in customer taste require manufacturers to make major investments if they want to sell their products throughout the European Community.

Philippe Joly, assistant export manager at Cycles Peugeot, said English bikes, for example, have

their front and rear brake grips set on the opposite sides of the handle bars than those on bikes in other countries. Spain requires a number to be stamped on the frame of each bike; West Germany and France have different regulations on bicycle reflectors, and riders in Ireland generally require bigger frames than the French.

Mr. Joly said that efforts are under way to establish uniformity in bicycle regulations before the single EC market is formed after 1992. Meanwhile, one effect of the regulations has been to limit competition from abroad.

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## DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on August 31, 1989 it was decided to pay a dividend of 1.500 (seven cents) per share on or after September 15, 1989 to shareholders of record on September 1, 1989 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon N° 5.

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## FIDELITY WORLD FUND

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## Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY WORLD FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, 5, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on September 20, 1989, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors;
2. Presentation of the Report of the Auditor;
3. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1989;
4. Discharge of the Board of Directors and the Auditor;
5. Election of eight (8) Directors, specifically the re-election of the following eight (8) present Directors: Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Jean Hamill, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M. S. Patton, Harry G.A. Seggerman and H. F. van den Hoven;
6. Election of the Auditor, specifically the election of Coopers & Lybrand, Luxembourg;
7. Declaration of a cash dividend in respect of the fiscal year ended May 31, 1989, and authorization of the Board of Directors to declare further dividends in respect of fiscal year 1989 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distribution" status under United Kingdom tax law;
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the Agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present. Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: August 24, 1989.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

August, 1989

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## SPORTS

## Cubs Outwit Mets, Giants Up by 7

The Associated Press

The Chicago Cubs went to work early on the New York Mets. They squeezed, they hit-and-ran, they played their infield in, they homered and they escaped a bases-loaded jam. All in the first two innings Monday night.

By the time it ended, the Cubs had won, 7-3, and showed why they lead the National League East, while the slumping Mets demonstrated why they are in fourth.

Don Zimmer's bunch won the opener of a two-game series, beating the team with the best home record in baseball. His main move paid off when Les Lancaster, scheduled to start Tuesday, closed with four innings of scoreless relief.

"I wasn't going to worry about tomorrow," Zimmer said. "I saw this as a chance to win a game tonight and wanted him in there. I don't know who's pitching tomorrow and I don't care right now."

The Cubs stayed 14 games ahead of St. Louis with Montreal four back. The Mets fell to 4½ behind with their fourth straight loss and ninth defeat in 12 games.

"Tonight was the story of the whole season: we couldn't get the key hit," Kevin McReynolds, the Mets' outfielder, said.

The Cubs' Rick Sutcliffe escaped three bases-loaded jams in five innings. He gave up three runs on seven hits and five walks.

Giants 9, Reds 8: In Cincinnati, Mike Laan hit a two-run home run and singled in the winning run as San Francisco overcame an 8-0 deficit in the final three innings, increasing its lead in the NL West to seven games.

The Reds went ahead 8-0 after six innings as both Todd Benzinger and Luis Quinones hit a solo home run and had three hits.

Will Clark and Terry Kennedy hit solo homers in the seventh. Laan hit a two-run home run in the eighth. The Giants loaded the bases in the ninth against Norm Charlton on singles by Greg Litton and Donell Nixon and a fielding error by third baseman Chris Sabo.

The Reds' relief ace, John Franco, gave up an RBI single to pinch-hitter Chris Speier and a two-run single to Bill Bathe, cutting the lead to 8-7. Ernest Riles greeted Rob Dibble with an RBI single to tie the game, and Laan followed with his go-ahead single, the Giants' 13th hit.

Giants outfielder Kevin Mitchell was on the bench with a sprained left wrist. It was not known how long he would be sidelined.

Twins 10, Braves 9: In Atlanta, Jack Clark, who has 17 RBIs in the last eight days, drove in a career-high seven runs with a grand slam and a three-run home run to rescue San Diego from a five-run seventh-inning deficit. The Padres moved into a second-place tie with Houston in the NL West.

Darrin Jackson also hit a three-run home run for the Padres.

Cardinals 4, Expos 1: In St. Louis, Pedro Guerrero hit a game-winning single, and shoddy defense led to the rest of the runs. Guerrero

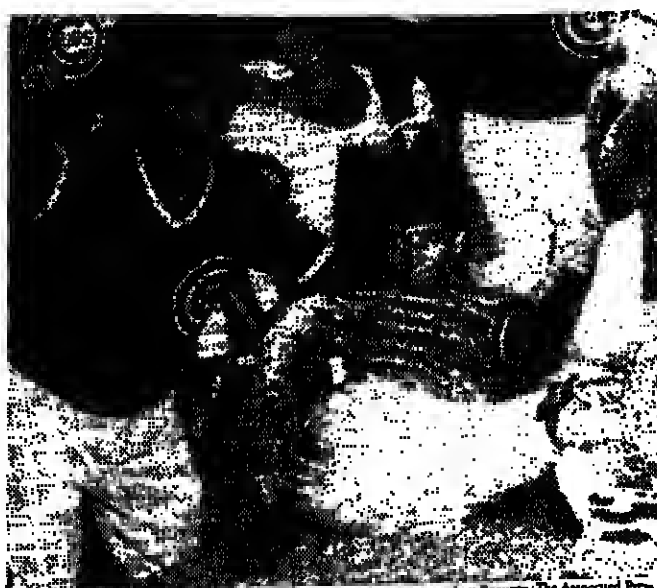
played most of 1985, 1986 and 1987 in the majors with the White Sox, languished in the minors the last two seasons. He was called up late last month by the Orioles, who had signed him as a free agent last November.

Cleveland reliever Rod Nichols had retired 15 batters in a row before Hulett settled matters with a smash into the Orioles' bullpen. In 13 games since being recalled, Hulett has 2 home runs and 9 RBIs.

Blue Jays 5, White Sox 2: In Chicago, Fred McGriff broke a scoreless tie with his league-leading 36th home run, a two-run shot in the sixth inning, and the Blue Jays defeated the Chicago White Sox, 5-2, Monday night to maintain a one-game lead over Baltimore in the American League East.

Meanwhile, the Orioles, who hadn't homered in their last six games, got a two-run blast from Cal Ripken in the third and a game-winning solo shot from Tim Lincecum with two out in the bottom of the ninth to beat Cleveland, 5-4.

"This was the biggest thrill of my career," said Hulett, who, after



Don Zimmer, the Cubs manager, signals to his catcher, Rick Wrona, held on to the ball after a diving catch of a pop foul ball.

Angels rally. The wild pitch in the seventh allowed the go-ahead run to score after the tying run came home on a bunt single by Alfredo Griffin. Scott dove for the ball but failed to make the play.

Pirates 7, Phillies 5: In Philadelphia, Bobby Bonilla and Jay Bell drove in two runs apiece. Bonilla, Gary Redus and Dann Bilardello had two doubles apiece. Dickie Thon hit a three-run homer to give the Phillies a 3-0 lead in the second, but Pittsburgh chased Terry Mulholland with four runs in the third.

## Orioles and Jays Win on Homers, Angels Falter

The Associated Press

The Baltimore Orioles suddenly remembered how to hit home runs. Unfortunately for them, Toronto's Fred McGriff never forgot.

McGriff broke a scoreless tie with his league-leading 36th home run, a two-run shot in the sixth inning, and the Blue Jays defeated the Chicago White Sox, 5-2, Monday night to maintain a one-game lead over Baltimore in the American League East.

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"This was the biggest thrill of my career," said Hulett, who, after

outs later McGriff homered. Toronto got RBI singles from Nelson Lirio, Tony Fernandez and George Bell.

Yankees 2, Angels 1: In New York, Don Mattingly's sixth-inning home run broke a tie and the Yankees extended their winning streak to five. The Angels stayed 4½ games behind the division-leading Athletics in the AL West.

Jim Abbott (11-10) gave up four hits in 7½ innings for the Angels and again was victimized by bad defense. Shortstop Kent Anderson made two errors in the third to allow an unearned run.

Tigers 5, Royals 1: In Detroit, Fred Lynn hit his 300th career home run and rookie Doug Strange hit his first as Detroit edged Bret Saberhagen's winning streak at

eight games. Saberhagen (17-6) had won 14 of his last 15 decisions.

Rangers 8, Twins 5: In Arlington, Texas, Julio Franco went 3-for-3 and drove in the go-ahead run. Franco delivered a two-run single in the sixth when the Rangers scored four runs with the help of five walks from rookie reliever Mike Dyer.

Red Sox 8, Athletics 5: In Oakland, Dwight Evans homered and Mike Greenwell continued his hot hitting with three hits and an RBI to back John Doherty's strong pitching. Doherty held Oakland to two runs and four hits until the ninth.

Boston scored its final three runs in the eighth on Wade Boggs's RBI single and Ellis Burks's two-run single.

## Blood Feud Raises Dreadful Questions

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — This is the unacceptable face of soccer. But how true is the picture, how authentic is the blood that appears to bespatter Chile's national goalkeeper, Roberto Rojas?

Those are dreadful questions to ask. They impugn the reputation of Rojas and his team. They could harm sport more than the rocket



Teammates carry off goalie Rojas.

Rob Hughes

flare fired by a stupid woman in the crowd during Sunday's World Cup match between Brazil and Chile in Rio de Janeiro.

Rojas was unfit or unwilling to carry on. The entire Chilean squad refused to finish the match. And Brazilians defamed Chile as a bunch of cheats whose "blood" was a substance out of the medical bag.

That accusation was aired by Pele, Brazil's most admired ex-player. Commenting on television, he pronounced:

"Tell Rojas's family they don't need to worry about him; it was only Mercurochrome."

Brazil's team doctor, Lidio Toledo, swore he saw his Chilean counterpart "spill Mercurochrome all over Rojas's face to pretend it was blood."

Brazilian officials, having offered no stretch to the fallen goalkeeper, claimed the walk-off was a sham to avert Chile's impending elimination from the 1990 World Cup.

Either Brazil is trying to cover up an horrendous injury to a visiting player, or Chile is incriminatingly abusing the sporting ethic.

Someone is lying. FIFA, soccer's international ruler, must get at the facts and promises a ruling on Sunday.

Every moment of prevarication is a moment lost in protecting the sport's integrity. I sympathize with FIFA's view that television pictures were inconclusive.

Undoubtedly the rocket flamed within feet of Rojas. But the cameras were seconds too late to tell us whether the flare bounced off him or landed close by.

Apparently there was no independent medical expert to examine Rojas — and we have reached a callous low if this has to be added to the list of soccer's security measures.

It might be too late, as well as too cynical, to call for forensic tests on the keeper's jersey.

Whatever else is provable, Rosemary Melo Nascimento, a 24-year-old secretary and mother, admits she fired the flare.

"I didn't mean it," she reportedly said. "I didn't even know what would happen when I pulled the string."

No? Then why did the señora take a naval rocket to a soccer match? What possessed her, in almost the first Chilean counter-attack after 70 minutes' play, to fire the thing?

João Havelange, a Brazilian lawyer who heads FIFA, condemned Chile two weeks ago after the first brawl between Chile and Brazil. His committee decreed that, because

of intimidating behavior by the Santiago crowd, Chile must play international matches on foreign soil until further notice.

A Brazilian sent off for fighting and a Chilean for maiming tackles in that Santiago match were let off lightly.

Ironically, apart from Chilean defender Puebla stamping on a Brazilian, Sunday in Rio had long spells of sweet Brazilian football, which earned one goal and drew four superb saves from Rojas.

Could Brazil, for the first time in history, be kicked out of a World Cup because of one mad woman among 160,000 spectators?

A replay is more likely. A precedent was set last year when a Cypriot goalie was injured by fireworks in Rotterdam.

UEFA, the European governing body, initially disqualified the Netherlands but gave it a reprieve. After a rematch without spectators, the Dutch went on to win the European Championship.

I hope Rojas, who plays club soccer in São Paulo, takes legal action, first to prove his story and second to show there is some authority somewhere that is not impotent.

HOWEVER, THIS IS A contaminating summer. Lives have been lost in Nigeria's grossly overcrowded stadium. Chile, El Salvador and Cyprus are barred from hosting matches after crowd violence.

Italy is preparing for the World Cup finals in stadiums where fireworks and smokebombs are habitually thrown — and where deaths outside are too familiar.

And after years and years of excuses, England still cannot put the lid on her traveling morons.

On Wednesday England plays in Stockholm a game that may decide if Sweden or England qualifies for the World Cup. Already one English fan is presumed dead.

He apparently fell or jumped overboard during drunken, drug-induced mayhem aboard a Gothenburg-bound ferry on Monday.

The ship returned to England with some 300 soccer followers, none of whom had tickets for the match in Sweden. From 43 arrests five charges of vandalism were pressed.

By Tuesday hundreds more unwelcome English fans arrived in Sweden. The arrests for drunkenness ensued.

Wednesday threatens again to smear soccer and indict the ineffectiveness of a British government that neither contains her morons nor spares her reputation.

Small wonder that Italia 90, the World Cup organizing group, has plans, should the worst happen and England qualify, to start the team and fans away on the island of Sardinia (presumably with apologies to Sardinians).

I was going to weigh the soccer balance between England, sheer of its dynamic captain, Bryan Robson, and Sweden, which was among Europe's finest until it suddenly lost friendliness, 6-0, to Denmark and, 4-2, to France.

I meant to praise Glenn Hysen, whose defending has looked a stride ahead of Englishmen during his first month as a Liverpool player.

I intended to assess a knife-edge qualifier between Yugoslav technique and Scottish willpower in Zagreb. And a last chance for Austria to prevent the Soviet advance.

But again and again sport is eclipsed by threat to life and limb and sanity.

Where do we look for leadership? FIFA has that duty. Its magazine is dedicated this month to youth: the cover portrays a Scottish teen-ager clutching a fluffy toy rabbit while watching a penalty shoot-out.

A leading article extols Pele, the king among soccer ambassadors, for supporting child's play around the globe. FIFA's world Under 16 tournament and the Dallas Cup youth jamboree are embraced by the slogan: "Feeling the real spirit of the game."

Fine. But opposite is a full-page ad announcing: "How to hold your own World Cup... Soccer fans, this book's for you."

Then, between the sheets of youth soccer, come two pages of FIFA eulogies to Budweiser: "The world's largest brewer can boast of a long and proud relationship with the world's most popular sport."

So it's alcohol on the fertile, alcohol all the way. As FIFA's article concludes:

Budweiser  
PROUD SPONSOR OF FIFA WORLD CUP SOCCER  
Sold Out, indeed.  
Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

## BOOKS

## THE MAMBO KINGS PLAY SONGS OF LOVE

By Oscar Hijuelos. 407 pages. \$18.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE place is New York City; the time, the early 1950s — a time when it is still safe to walk through Central Park at night in expensive clothes, a time when rum and coke are the rage and 78 rpm records sell for 69 cents.

The mambo boom — following the tango and rumba crazes, which brought earlier generations of Cuban musicians to New York — is at its peak, and the band leader Cesar Castillo seems to be on a roll.

His group, the Mambo Kings, which has been playing dance halls and dance contests (prizes for the best peg pants, the loudest shirt, the shapeliest legs, the weirdest shoes, most outrageous hat, etc.), has just had a hit song, and Desi Arnaz — the model Cuban success story of his day — has just come to hear them play.

After visiting Cesar's modest uptown apartment, Arnaz invites Cesar and his brother Nestor out to Hollywood to record an episode of the "I Love Lucy" show, in which they play Ricky Ricardo's singing cousins, who have arrived from Cuba for an engagement at Ricky's nightclub, the Tropicana, in New York.

Is the biography of a successful artist,

the "I Love Lucy" appearance would take on a kind of mythic quality; it would stand as one of those happily ironic moments signifying the hero's own ascent toward the American dream.

But in the case of the Castillo brothers, the "I Love Lucy" show provides no more than a momentary glimpse of success. Although it will be rerun endlessly on late-night television, it will remain just a bit of cherished family folklore, an anonymous (and dead-end) brush with fame.

Indeed, Oscar Hijuelos's remarkable new novel is another kind of American story — an immigrant story of lost opportunities and squandered hopes.

While it dwells in bawdy detail on Cesar's sexual escapades, while it portrays the musical world of the '50s in bright, primary colors, the novel is essentially elegiac in tone — a Chekhovian lament for a life of missed connections and misplaced dreams.

As Cesar ages and begins to suffer the physical consequences of years of hard drinking and hard living, he spends more and more time regretting the choices he has made; his refusal to love any of the women who loved him, his reluctance to create a family of his own.

With his sympathetic, yet uncompromising portrait of Cesar, Hijuelos has created a character who will continue to inhabit readers' imaginations long after they have finished this book; and with his sharply sketched supporting cast of characters he has also succeeded in fashioning a colorful fictional world.

Nestor's wistful wife, Delores, who

dreams of bettering herself through books, Vanna, Cesar's flamboyant mistress, who eventually settles down to life in Co-op City with a postal worker; his shady business partner, Perez, who has made a fortune through prostitution and drug-dealing, and his sensible friend Manny, who has saved all his money to buy a small bodega — together, these friends, lovers and family members give us a portrait of a tight-knit immigrant

community struggling to survive in the promised land of New York.

By turns street-smart and lyrical, impassioned and reflective, "The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love" is a rich book — a moving portrait of a man, his family, a community and a time.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Book	Author	Weeks on List
1	CLEAR AND PRESENT DAN-	GER, by Tom Clancy	1
2	POLAR STAR, by Martin Cruz	Smith	3
3	THE RUSSIA HOUSE, by John le	Carré	1
4	BLESSINGS, by Belva Plain		3
5	THE JOY LUCK CLUB, by Amy	Tan	4
6	RED WING, by Larry Bond		6
7	THE GLO SILENT, by Marjorie	Grimes	1
8	A KNIGHT IN SHINING ARMOR,	by Jude Devereaux	5
9	WHILE MY PRETTY ONE	SLEEPS, by Mary Higgins Clark	7
10	JOSHUA AND THE CHILDREN,	by Joseph F. Glinco	14
11	JOURNEY, by James A. Michener		8
12	WIN, LOSE OR OIE, by John	Gardner	15

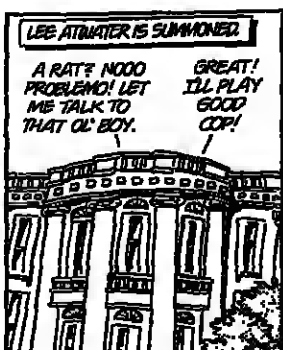
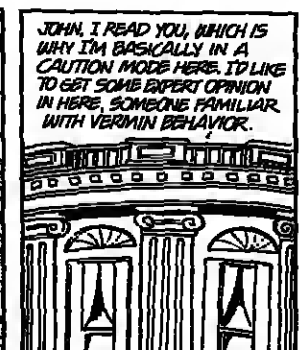
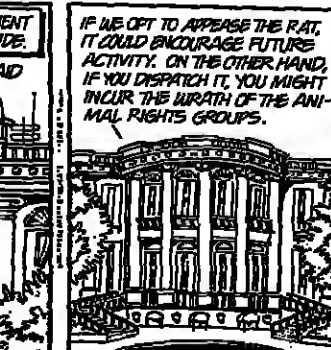
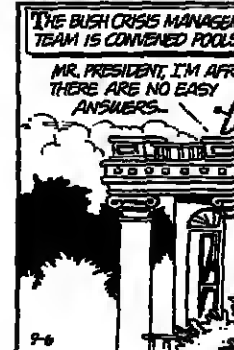
Week	Book	Author	Weeks on List
13	TALKING GOD, by Tony Hill-	man	13
14	THE TEMPLE OF MY FAMIL-	IAR, by Alice Walker	10
15	MURDER AT THE KENNEDY	CENTER, by Margaret Truman	9

CENTER, by Margaret Truman ...				9	5
NONFICTION					
1	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum			2	44
2	IT'S ALWAYS SOMETHING, by Gilda Radner			1	13
3	A WOMAN NAMED JACKIE, by C. David Heyman			3	17
4	A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen W. Hawking			4	72
5	PERSONAL FOULS, by Peter Gooden			8	3
6	FROM BEIRUT TO JERUSALEM, by Thomas L. Friedman			5	6
7	THE GOOD TIMES, by Russell Baker			6	13
8	SUMMER OF '49, by David Halberstam			7	15
9	THE CONTROL OF NATURE, by John McPhee			12	2
10	KING OF THE NIGHT, by Lawrence Sanders			9	1
11	SHELLEY II, by Shelley Winters			9	1
12	DAVE BARRY SLEPT HERE, by Dave Barry			10	1
13	RUNNING THE AMAZON, by Joe Kane			14	1
14	GREAT PLAINS, by Leo Fraterkin			1	1
15	AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN, by Tracy Kidder			1	1
16	THE ANDY WARHOL DIARIES, edited by Roy Hackett			1115	1

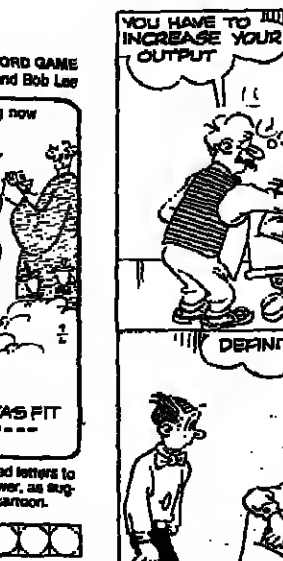
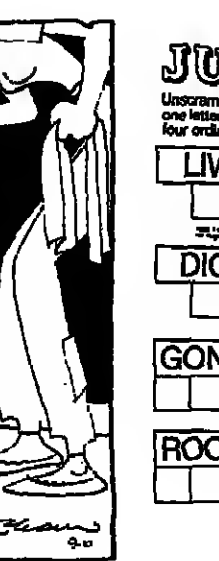
ADVICE: HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

14	AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN,		
15	by Tracy Kidder		1
16	THE ANDY WARHOL DIARIES,		
	edited by Pat Hackett	1115	
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by		
	Charles J. Givens	1	32
2	THE 3-WEEK CHOLESTEROL		
	CURE, by Robert E. Kowalski	2	110
3	TOXIC PARENTS, by Susan For-		
	ward with Craig Buck		1
4	PEACE, LOVE & HEALING, by		
	Bernie S. Siegel	4	12
WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COL-			
LEGIATE DICTIONARY, (Mer-			

## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BLONDIE



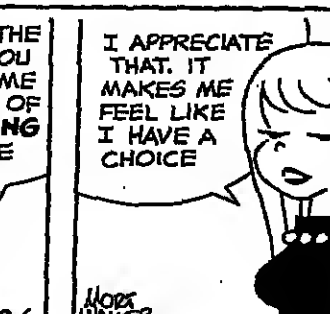
"WE WERE PLAYING FOLLOW-LEADER AND I COULDN'T CHICKEN OUT."

Yesterday's Jumble: OBSESSIVE RUSHY HAMMER INTACT  
Answer: If horseback riding becomes an "addiction," this can be excessive — THE "HABIT"

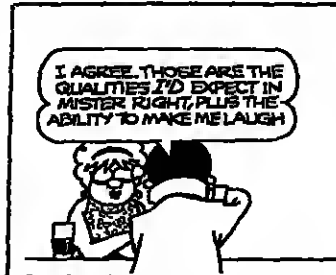
## PEANUTS



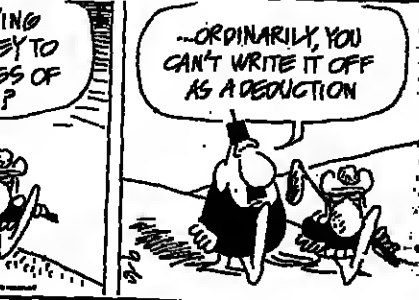
## BEETLE BAILEY



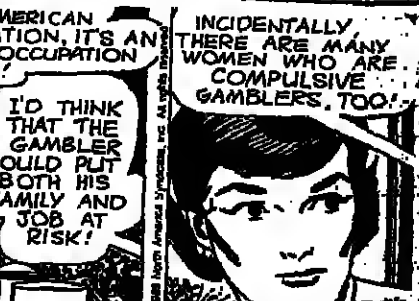
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD





## SPORTS

## Evert Beaten, Ending 18-Year Career on the Tour

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Chris Evert's illustrious career as a touring tournament player ended Tuesday in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open, beaten by Zina Garrison, 7-6, 6-2. The classy master of the two-handed backhand, with peerless baseline groundstrokes and a nearly stoic on-court demeanor, is leaving the tennis tour.

The end, at the tournament where she first made her mark by reaching the semifinals as a 16-year-old in 1971, was not a surprise. Garrison, seeded fifth, is ranked just behind Evert and best Martina Navratilova in the same round last year. The crowd clearly was on the 34-year-old Evert's side.

Evert's final shot at a major event — she won 18 of them — was a forehand return of serve into the net. She shook hands with Garrison, walked to her outside seat and

got her equipment together as the fans gave her a standing ovation.

Finally, Evert stood, her tennis bag over her shoulder, and waved once to the crowd. As the fans roared, she walked to Garrison, they hugged, and walked off together.

"I felt really sad," Garrison said. "I knew I was beating a champion who will never get to see again."

Evert said recently that she would probably play for the United States in the Federation Cup in Tokyo in October and make a cameo appearance at her home club tournament in Boca Raton, Florida. Otherwise, she plans to leave the tour and start a family with her husband, skier Andy Mill.

Earlier in the tournament, Evert became the first player with 100 victories in the Open. When she routed 12th-seeded Monica Seles 6-0, 6-2 for her 101st victory, it seemed the six-time Open champion was peaking for a last hurrah.

Garrison, storming back from a 2-5 hole in the first set, won four straight games, then took the tie-breaker 7-1.

Evert took her first of four straight Opens in 1975 and also won in 1980 and

## U.S. OPEN

'82. Evert won the French Open seven times, including her last major title in 1986. She has three Wimbledon and two French Open crowns.

Now ranked fourth, Evert was No. 1 or No. 2 steadily from 1975 through 1986.

On Monday night, Jimmy Connors, the 37-year-old perennial rabble rouser, rose to the occasion and overwhelmed mid-mannered Stefan Edberg, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

"I went out there and played the kind of match everybody dreams of playing," said Connors, who advanced to the quarter-

nals against Andre Agassi, who defeated him in last year's quarterfinals.

Agassi advanced to the quarterfinals with a 6-1, 7-5, 6-3 victory over Jim Grabb and said he anticipated "a tough match" from Connors.

Connors, at 37 the oldest participant in the men's draw, played like a youngster, especially in the second set where his mastery of kinetic energy wound up producing 52,250 in fines. Connors said he became "so wound up" once he had sprinted ahead, 6-2, that he couldn't cope maturely when Edberg broke his serve in the first game of the second set.

Connors received an initial warning for using an obscenity after he disagreed with a line call. After losing the next point and the game, Connors directed a stray ball at the chair umpire, Richard Ings, who promptly awarded the first point of the second game to Edberg. Before that game could begin,

Connors used the changeover to direct a stream of invective at Ings, and his venom cost him the forfeit of the entire second game.

On the women's side, top-seeded Steffi Graf faces eighth-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, who rallied to defeat Larisa Savchenko of the Soviet Union.

Gabriela Sabatini, seeded third, routed 15th-seeded Conchita Martinez, 6-1, 6-1. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain, seeded sixth, also advanced easily, beating Barbara Paulus, 6-2, 6-2. Sabatini now meets Sanchez Vicario.

While Connors was upsetting Edberg, Lendl teetered on the brink of elimination before steadying himself. Lendl needed 3 hours, 45 minutes and five sets to defeat Andre Chesnokov of the Soviet Union.

Tim Mayotte is Lendl's next opponent, but he has not beaten Lendl in 13 meetings. (NYT, LAT, AP)

## Track Congress Affirms Erasing World Marks of Admitted Drug Users

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — Ben Johnson lost his track world records Tuesday in a raucous meeting that included charges of racism and ended with the opposition leader stalling angrily out of the hall.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation voted to strip Johnson of his world records in the 100 meters and the indoor 60 meters, with American Carl Lewis and Lee McRae getting them instead.

Johnson and other athletes who have testified under oath to drug use undetected by tests also will be stripped of world, regional and national titles and medals, the IAAF's general secretary, John Holt, said. He said final action on those penalties would come late this year or early next.

No ballot figures were available for the stripping measure, which took 3 1/2 hours of debate and two mysterious votes to resolve.

The voting was so chaotic that Amadeo Francia, a Puerto Rican member of the federation's ruling council who made an eloquent speech against the change, described it as "a travesty of justice" after storming from the meeting room.

The record changes take effect when the IAAF issues its annual world records list Jan. 1, 1990. But officials and fellow athletes said Johnson had been stripped of much more.

"Ultimately, he's lost everything," Edwin Moses, the two-time Olympic hurdles champion from the United States, said. "Everyone knows it."

Asked if titles and medals also

would fall, Holt said the IAAF Council, its policy board, would "discuss the next logical step" at its next meeting this winter.

Officially, the IAAF voted to take away world records from any athlete who admits under oath or in writing to drug use.

Johnson, however, is the only record-holder in that position, having testified at a Canadian government inquiry last June that he started using drugs in 1981 and was taking massive doses in 1987, when he set the world records.

Other athletes, including American javelin thrower Dianne Williams and Canadian hurdlers Mark McKoy and Anjela Issajenko, also have admitted drug use in sworn testimony and face the loss of various titles and medals.

The Canadian hearing was called after Johnson tested positive for steroids at the Olympics last summer and was stripped of his gold medal and world-record time of 9.79 seconds. He passed doping tests after setting the remaining world records of 9.83 second for the 100 at the world championships in Rome in August 1987 and 6.41 seconds in the 60 at the world indoor championships.

When the new lists come out, Carl Lewis of the United States will have the 100-meter record at 9.92 seconds, while countryman Lee McRae still has the 60-meter mark at 6.50.

The world-record stripping was part of a far-reaching anti-drug program adopted by the IAAF, which also included worldwide out-of-competition doping tests and the concept that one country can challenge the drug status of another's athletes.

Those parts passed with no negative debate. Speaker after speaker pledged support for ridding track and field of drugs.

Arne Ljungqvist, the head of the IAAF's medical committee, said admissions such as Johnson's were as good as positive urine samples for finding drug cheats.

## A Wimbledon Whiz Finds Something to Prove at U.S. Open

By David Aldridge

Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Boris Becker is going through his paces on a practice court, away from the hubbub of the U.S. Open, with his usual deep crowd of onlookers present. His coach, Bob Brett, and his hitting partner, John Lloyd, double-team him, working him during a two-hour session.

Becker smacks a backhand passer. "Good shot," Lloyd says. Becker says nothing.

Becker nets a forehand. "Becker, he says, 'logically swinging at an imaginary ball. Lloyd says nothing."

If Becker, seeded second here, is to beat top-seeded Ivan Lendl and show he can do more than sprawl on the grass at Wimbledon and hit aces, he must spend this sort of time on the practice courts at Flushing Meadow, hitting ball after ball until what is second nature in London becomes second nature in New York.

Becker is no rookie at the U.S. Open; it has been six years since his first appearance in the juniors. But it is not, perhaps never will be, his surface, and he must get it to cooperate.

He advanced to the quarterfinals Sunday

for just the second time, taking four to beat unseeded Mikael Pernfors. He has not looked impressive, though he says the difficulty has come from a tough draw rather than from poor play.

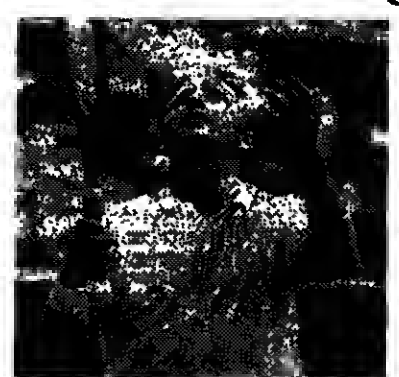
"If you play (Mikael) Pernfors, if you play Pernfors, if you play Derrick Rostagno, those are good players, especially on hard courts," he said.

This is not the Becker who has pulled out historic tennis time, coming back to knock off Lendl in five sets at Wimbledon and doing the same to a stunned Andre Agassi in Davis Cup play.

"They haven't seen the best Boris Becker here, that's for sure," Becker acknowledged. "The beginning of the tournament, the first couple of rounds you're just here to win. You have to play great against the greatest players in the world. Obviously, I prefer to play great now, but with the tough conditions, it's tough."

Lendl has tried to use this to his advantage. He said last week, "Of course I would like to win, but the pressure is not as big (on me) as it is with Becker, who has to prove he can win here."

That's a Lendl ploy, one Becker can use on him at Wimbledon. But there's some truth to it, because it is not the



Boris Becker: The surface matters.

generic "hard courts" that trouble Becker. He has won on hard courts. It's these hard courts, and more troubling, the fact that Becker still hasn't made a final in any major tournament outside of Wimbledon.

He knows this and he said as much during the French Open — to be in the top five in the world, you have to play all surfaces.

## Some Heavy-Hitters Fall in Cuts by NFL Teams

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Staff Writer

Paul Palmer's star-crossed career with the Kansas City Chiefs came to an end Monday when the 1986 Heisman Trophy runner-up was cut after a poor training camp and preseason showing.

All 28 National Football League teams were required to cut down to the maximum 47 players Monday. Several high-profile veterans were waived, including Cincinnati receiver Cris Collinsworth and place-kicker Kim Brehm. Phoenix linebacker Ricky Hunley, Green Bay receiver Philip Epps, Cleveland linebacker Barry Kessner and San Diego running back Timmy Smith were among the cuts.

The Los Angeles Raiders cut tight end Mike Wilson, a three-time Pro Bowl player — cornerback Mike Haynes and linebackers Otis Wilson and Matt Milken — were waived, along with quarterback Vince Evans and cornerback Mike Richardson.

Haynes, 36, was the leading active pass interceptor in the American Conference and went to nine Pro Bowls in 13 seasons. Milken, 31, was a starter throughout his nine-year career.

(A full list of cuts appears in Scoreboard.)

A number of quarterbacks will be looking for work, including Randy Wright of Green Bay, Rusty Hilger of Detroit and Stan Gelbaugh, who was cut by Buffalo.

Many of the rookies and first-year players cut were expected to be waived back on Tuesday as clubs pick up a maximum of six players each for their developmental squads. Several of the veterans will be picked off the waiver wire before the regular season opens Sunday. Palmer could be one of them.

Palmer led the nation with 1,866 yards rushing as a senior at Temple, and he finished second to Vinny Testaverde in Heisman Tro-

phy voting. He was the 16th player drafted overall in the NFL and led the AFC in kick returns as a rookie, averaging 24.3 yards per carry.

And through the first six games last year, Palmer was neck and neck with Eric Dickerson of the Colts in yards gained from scrimmage.

The Chicago Bears cut five veterans, including guard Kurt Becker. Collinsworth, who helped the Bengals to two Super Bowls, needed only four more receptions to pass Isaac Curtis for the club's record for career receptions.

San Diego made at least two risky moves by cutting Timmy Smith, a Super Bowl hero for the Redskins in 1988, and place-kicker Chris Bahr.

By cutting Bahr, the team's only place-kicker, the Chargers are betting that no other team will claim him off waivers before they can do some roster shuffling and read him. And waiving Smith, a third-year pro, could be even riskier since

Gary Anderson, who rushed for 1,119 yards last season, is insisting on a trade.

Detroit cut three 1988 starters — Hilger, receiver Pete Mandley and defensive back Devon Mitchell.

The Broncos released receiver Steve Watson and running back Gerald Whitfield. And the Dolphins cut a pair of defensive players with 22 years of experience: linebacker Bob Brudzinski (13 years) and cornerback Don McNeal (nine years).

## DeBerg to Lead Chiefs

Steve DeBerg has been selected over Ron Jaworski as the Kansas City Chiefs' starting quarterback. The Chiefs' coach, Marty Schottenheimer, has announced. The Associated Press reported from Kansas City.

"I am of the opinion that right now Steve has a better and more complete understanding of our offense," said Schottenheimer.

## No. 5 Southern Cal Falls to Illinois For First Time Since 1935, 14-13

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Jeff George threw two touchdown passes in the final six minutes, the last a 20-yarder to Steve Williams with 2:19 remaining, to give Illinois, ranked No. 22, a 14-13 college football victory over fifth-ranked Southern Cal Monday night.

Illinois provided the winning conversion as George rallied the Illini from a 13-0 deficit.

After looking up with Shawn Wax on a 53-yard scoring pass with six minutes to play, George marched the Illini 80 yards to the winning score. The Trojans got the ball back twice after the second Illinois touchdown, but freshman quarterback Todd Marinovich, starting in place of the injured Pat O'Hara, was unable to move the team.

An interception by Illinois' Henry Jones at the Southern Cal 44 with less than two minutes to play helped ice the victory. The Illini, who finished last season with a 6-5-1 record, had lost nine of 10 previous meetings with Southern Cal, with the last Illini victory over the Trojans in 1935.

Colorado 27, Texas 6: In Boulder, Colorado, sophomore quarterback Darian Hagan ran and passed 14th-ranked Colorado to a romp over unranked Texas. Hagan accounted for 116 yards rushing, including a 4-yard scoring run early in the final period and a 75-yard dash that set up Colorado's first TD. He passed for 95 yards, hitting fullback George Hemingway on a 5-yard score in the first quarter.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East Division				
Atlanta	75	43	1	98
Los Angeles	74	44	2	97
Chicago	70	48	3	93
Minnesota	68	50	4	91
Seattle	63	55	5	86
New York	62	56	6	85
Detroit	51	67	7	74
Calif.	50	68	8	73
West Division				
Chicago	55	63	1	90
Los Angeles	52	66	2	87
Seattle	48	70	3	83
Minnesota	47	71	4	82
San Francisco	46	72	5	81
San Diego	45	73	6	80
Oakland	44	74	7	79
Portland	43	75	8	78
San Jose	42	76	9	77
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East Division				
Atlanta	75	43	1	98
Los Angeles	74	44	2	97
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## Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Atlanta	100	000	—	7 0
Los Angeles	001	000	—	2 0
Chicago	001	000	—	2 0
Minnesota	001	000	—	2 0
Seattle	001	000	—	2 0
New York	001	000	—	2 0
Detroit	001	000	—	2 0
Calif.	001	000	—	2 0
San Francisco	001	000	—	2 0
San Diego	001	000	—	2 0
Oakland	001	000	—	2 0
Portland	001	000	—	2 0
San Jose	001	000	—	2 0
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Atlanta	100	000	—	7 0
Los Angeles	001	000	—	2 0
Chicago	001	000	—	2 0
Minnesota	001	000	—	2 0
Seattle	001	000	—	2 0
New York	001	000	—	2 0
Detroit	001	000	—	2 0
Calif.	001	000	—	2 0
San Francisco	001	000	—	2 0
San Diego	001	000	—	2 0
Oakland	001	000	—	2 0
Portland	001	000	—	2 0
San Jose	001	000	—	2 0

## FOOTBALL

## NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Atlanta	100	000	—	7 0
Los Angeles	001	000	—	2 0
Chicago	001	000	—	2 0
Minnesota	001	000	—	2 0
Seattle	001	000	—	2 0
New York	001	000	—	2 0
Detroit	001	000	—	2 0
Calif.	001	000	—	2 0
San Francisco	001	000	—	2 0
San Diego	001	000	—	2 0
Oakland	001	000	—	2 0
Portland	001	000	—	2 0
San Jose	001	000	—	2 0

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